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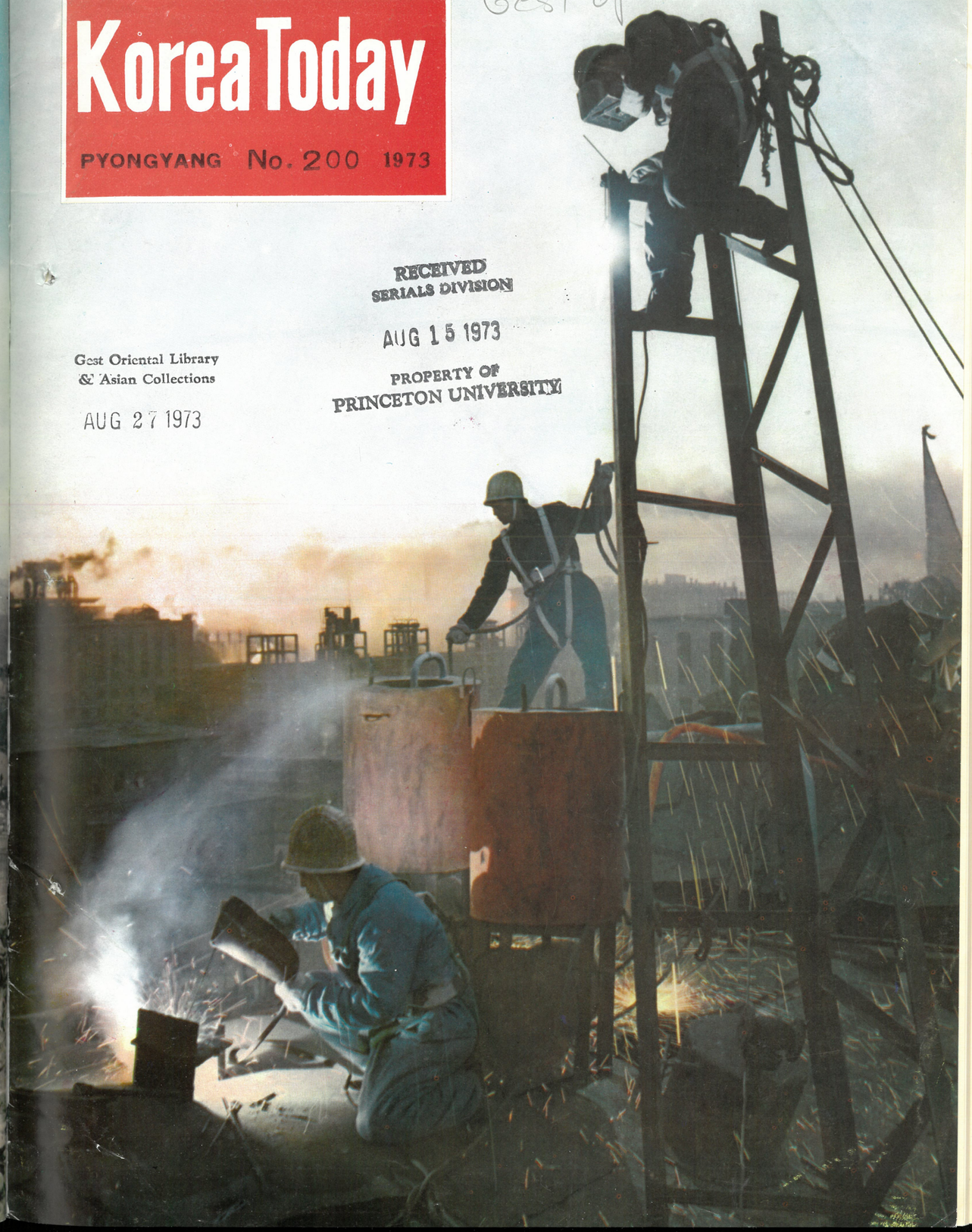

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INSIDE FRONT COVER: Part of the drying house of the staple fibre workshop of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill

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Juche Idea Is Thought on Man's Independence

Basing himself on a full analysis of the nature of man as a social being and his position and role in the revolutionary struggle to transform nature and society, the genius of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a unique thought that independence is vital to man and the revolutionary struggle is a struggle to defend the independence of people.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 7.)

Man lives a socio-political life, ideological life, as a social being. This life is peculiar to man. Man has a physical life as well as a socio-political life. Herein lies an essential difference between man and nature or animal.

As taught by the Leader, socio-political life is more valuable to man than physical life. If he does not take part in social labour and socio-political life but lives an idle life, he cannot enjoy a true life as man and make any contribution to social progress. This is not a genuine life of man as a social being.

The cardinal thing in the socio-political life of man is consistently to maintain independence. This is explained by the position and role of man in the transformation of nature and society.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The basis of the *Juche* idea is that man is the master of all things and decides everything." (Ibid., p. 12.)

The Leader's teaching is a classical proposition which gives a scientific elucidation of the reason why independence is vital to man and which inspires people to strive for independence.

As taught by the Leader, man is the master of nature and society; he is the most precious and powerful in the world. Revolution and construction and the transformation of nature and society are for people and are done by them. Nothing else can assume such position and role for people. Therefore, man should adhere to his stand as the master and play his role as the master. Only then, he can defend his right as the master and discharge his responsibility as such. The defence of independence is essential for people to work out their destinies by themselves and enjoy a true life of man.

If a man is forsaken by society and loses independence, he is as good as dead as a social human being. Accordingly, ignoring independence is tantamount to ignoring man itself. This shows that fighting against all sorts of subjugation is a requirement of man's nature. All revolutionary struggles of people are, in essence, strivings to uphold their independence. This is a law of the development of people's socio-political life and an objective truth of revolutionary struggle.

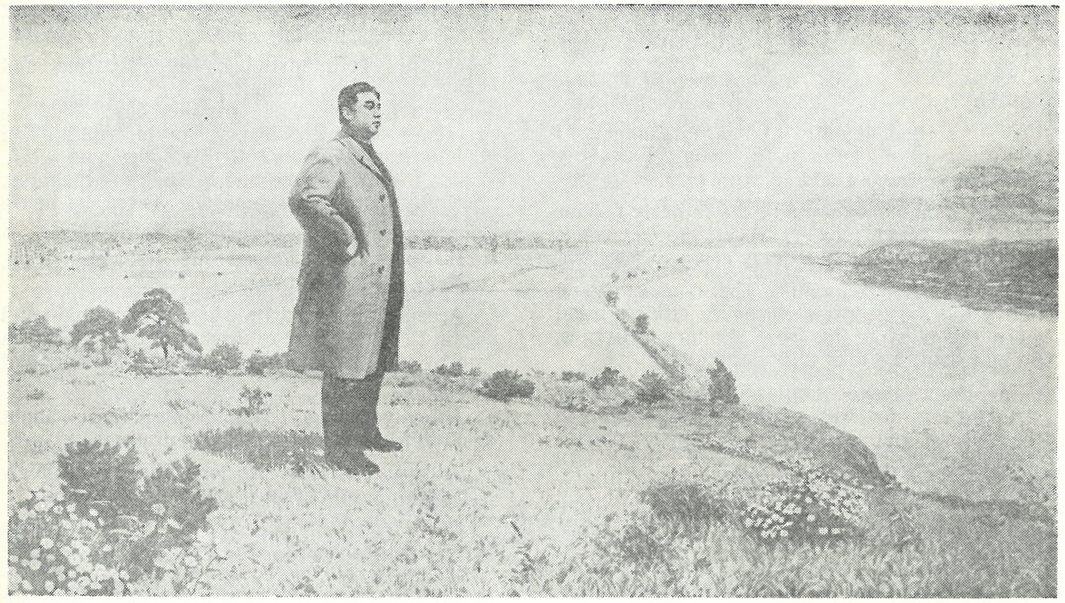
Only when law and truth are understood by people, they can become a powerful weapon for the practical struggle of people. The *Juche* idea is a thought that man is the master of all things and decides everything. This very idea gives a scientific definition of the true life of man as a social being and thereby clarifies for the first time the fundamental principle of revolution about the cause and purpose of revolutionary struggles. Man lives and fights for independence.

Independence and subjugation are incompatible with each other. Subjugation obliterates independence; when independence is violated, people cannot maintain their socio-political lives. Therefore, where there is domination, there always is resistance. But people cannot win victory in struggle by blind resistance.

Success in the revolutionary activity of people depends on their ideological consciousness, their revolutionary world outlook. Independence can be attained only by conscious struggle against all sorts of subjugation stamping out independence. In order to fight against subjugation, people must rid their minds of all sorts of slavish submission which paralyzes independence and have an independent, revolutionary consciousness which does not allow all subjugation but resolutely fights against it. The great *Juche* idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny — this idea is a revolutionary world outlook defending man's independence. For this very reason the *Juche* idea becomes a great ideological banner for the emancipation of people.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the *Juche* idea, thus making people firmly defend their independence, that is, a fundamental demand and life of man as a social being, and blazing the way to deliver people from all sorts of subjugation and make them genuine masters of nature and society.

Choe Chil Nam



The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung thinking of the south Korean people

Upholding the Lofty Will of the Leader Who Is Always Not Forgetful of South Korea

(2)

Paek Nam Un

LOVING CARE

In August, 1965 I went to Changsong on business. Then the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was staying there.

I visited the fatherly Leader, and offered greetings to him. He was very glad to see me.

Soon lunch hour came. He invited me to lunch.

He told me to try the fish meal. And he said, hugely laughing, that he had angled for that fish in the lake that morning.

Taking the fish the respected and beloved Leader caught personally, I thought I was having the nicest meal in my life.

I put up for that night in the house where he was staying. He stayed up reading books and writing manuscripts till late at night. So I went to bed earlier than he.

The next morning, I awoke and was surprised to see him examining some papers at the table.

I had heard that the fatherly Leader did not get much sleep at night. And I had learned from his aide-de-camp that he passed many sleepless nights during the war.

"The health of the respected and beloved Leader vitally affects the future of our nation. Curtailed sleep may injure it.... The prosperity of the homeland and the happiness of the nation depend on his health!" I thought to myself.

After much thought, I brought myself to

say to him in his somewhat leisure time:

"Dear Leader, I want you to have a deep, sound sleep at night."

"Why?..."

He smiled genially at me. I resumed: "I know you have insufficient sleep. I heartily wish you to have a good sleep."

After a moment's thought the fatherly Leader spoke in a quiet voice: **"...When the country is reunified, a restful sleep may come to me...."**

The thoughts of saving the homeland and delivering the people have never left his mind since the start of his revolutionary activities. So how could he take a peaceful sleep!

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle crowded with difficulties, the lamp in the tent of the General (the General means Comrade Kim Il Sung—Ed.) was alight till morning; no faithful orderly could stay up later than he at night nor could any diligent commanding officer get up earlier than he in the morning.

As Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, has spent many a sleepless night for the country and the people, now we can sleep peacefully; since he has devoted himself to the revolutionary work day and night, we can enjoy a happy life full of songs today.

Once the fatherly Leader said that whenever his thought went to the south Korean people he felt as if he stood on Mt. Paekdu-san, which he crossed and recrossed smashing the Japanese imperialists before liberation.

With the painful feeling which took possession of him while he was looking down, from that mountain, at his groaning fellow countrymen in the days of the tyrannical Japanese imperialist rule when even the sun and the moon lost shine, he now thinks of the people in the south.

Therefore, how can he get a restful sleep before the country is reunified! Our fatherly Leader would be able to sleep heavily only after he has reunified the homeland and built a society in which all the compatriots will enjoy a happy life.

We proposed a toast to the health of Premier Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, on April 15, 1967, his 55th birthday.

Then the fatherly Leader declined the offer, saying that he could not take the cup before the country was reunified, and looked toward the south awhile without word.

Now I realized full well how foolish of me to have told him repeatedly to have a good sleep at night and was deeply moved.

Here I should like to touch upon how much the fatherly Leader cared for my health instead of his.

On my 60th birthday, the respected and beloved Leader, though he had declined the toast of his health on his birthday, sent me presents—a watch bearing an inscription "In Celebration of Your 60th Birthday" and cloth. I didn't know how he had learned my birthday. Not only that. That evening he visited my house and shared dinner with me.

He personally helped me to some wine, wishing me a good health.

Accepting the cup, I pledged myself again and again to do my best to discharge the task given me by the great Leader to the last moment of my life.

A few years ago I was hospitalized for about a month because of a nervous disease.

To my great surprise, one day the fatherly Leader came to inquire after my condition.

Then I was not confined to bed but took a stroll in the hospital corridor. He said that he felt a little relieved to see me walking. He inquired me in detail about my case and treatment. And he earnestly told me to take good care of myself, before leaving the hospital.

After a little time his aide-de-camp came to the hospital taking a box of apples with him.

He said: "The Leader sent these to whet your appetite."

"Dear Leader ?!"

I took the apple box sent by the respected and beloved Leader, with all care like a precious treasure. Overcome with an immeasurable joy as members of the Children's Corps could not sleep till small hours of the night with the apples sent by the General during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, in their bosom, I failed for hours to get sleep, with the apples in my bosom.

I'LL FOLLOW THE LEADER FOREVER

On December 14, 1967 the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

On that historic occasion I had an honour to preside over the session.

According to the procedure of the session, I, excited with a boundless joy, announced, at the top of my voice, the approval of the bill for the formation of the new Cabinet submitted by the respected and beloved Leader:

"The Cabinet—government—of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by the respected and beloved Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, who is the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea and our people's power and steadfastly leads the Korean revolution along an absolutely correct road shouldering the destiny of the homeland and the nation, was approved unanimously."

Instantly the meeting hall rocked with thunderous applause and rousing cheers.

At recess the fatherly Leader said to me, laughing aloud: **"...Your voice is as ringing as youth's."**

"I do feel strength well up in me," I remarked.

During the session, I felt, in fact, I had grown quite young again. The honour and pride of having announced the reelection of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and the tender-hearted father of our people, as Premier of the Cabinet of our glorious fatherland, gave me a new strength.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, mounted the rostrum.

He made public the Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a historic document which called our people to a great victory in the revolution and construction, each paragraph of which drew forth the general applause and cheers.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, said: **"...The Government of the Republic will thoroughly implement the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence to consolidate the political independence of the country, further strengthen the foundations of an independent national economy capable of ensuring the complete reunification, independence and prosperity of our nation, and increase the defence capabilities of the country so as to reliably safeguard its security on the basis of our own forces, by excellently materializing our Party's idea of *Juche* in all fields."**

When he energetically elucidated the great *Juche* idea, an eternally immutable guide to the struggle for the prosperity of the nation, all our people were quite full of confidence in victory.

In the political programme the respected and beloved Leader clarified the tasks to drive out the U.S. imperialists and reunify the country.

He said that owing to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the reunification of the country, the heartfelt desire of the nation, had not yet been achieved when a new generation had grown up and that as the days went by, the gulf between north and south Korea was widening in all spheres—political, economic and cultural—and the national community of the Korean people, formed through a long history, was gradually melting away. He also emphasized that the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle should be waged more vigorously in order to accomplish the sacred cause of saving the south Korean people from distress and reunifying the country, and taught:

"As long as this wretched situation continues in which the country and the nation are divided and our compatriots, blood brothers and sisters, are subjected to all sorts of racial insults and ill treatment by the foreign aggressors, no Korean Communist or conscientious Korean nationalist can say that he has fulfilled his duty.

"We must accomplish the south Korean revolution and reunify the country in our generation and bequeath a unified country to the new generations."

This thoroughly *Juche*-motivated, clear-cut teaching of the great Leader—the Korean people should put an end to the tragic national split and reunify their country and bequeath a unified country to their posterity—fired the people of this land with patriotic ardor and inspired them with a new indomitable fighting spirit.

The day of reunification is dawning upon this land.

President Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, has constantly set forth the line and proposals for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country since liberation. Recently he advanced the three principles of national reunification.

The three principles are to solve the reunification question independently rejecting outside interference, in accordance with the principle of national self-determination, to achieve a great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system, and to attain reunification peacefully without the use of armed force against the other side.

The Korean people are marching ahead confidently along the path pointed out by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. This path is a road to the termination of all manner of misfortunes, a way to happiness, and an avenue to the country's reunification, the supreme task of the nation.

I firmly resolve to do my utmost for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from south Korea and the earlier national reunification, in the revolutionary ranks, along this path indicated by the great Leader.

(The End)

Vinalon—Creation of Juche, Fruit of Great Love

A giant vinalon factory stands by the River Songchon-gang, in a corner of Hamhung, one of our industrial cities. It reminds one of a large town. Ten-odd years ago its site was overgrown with weeds.

It has scores of buildings including a large spinning workshop, and pipelines with a total length of hundreds of kilometres.

Now it produces large quantities of vinalon, synthetic fibre.

It is sent to textile mills in different parts of the country which mix it with wool, staple fibre and cotton to weave beautiful fabrics of diverse colours.

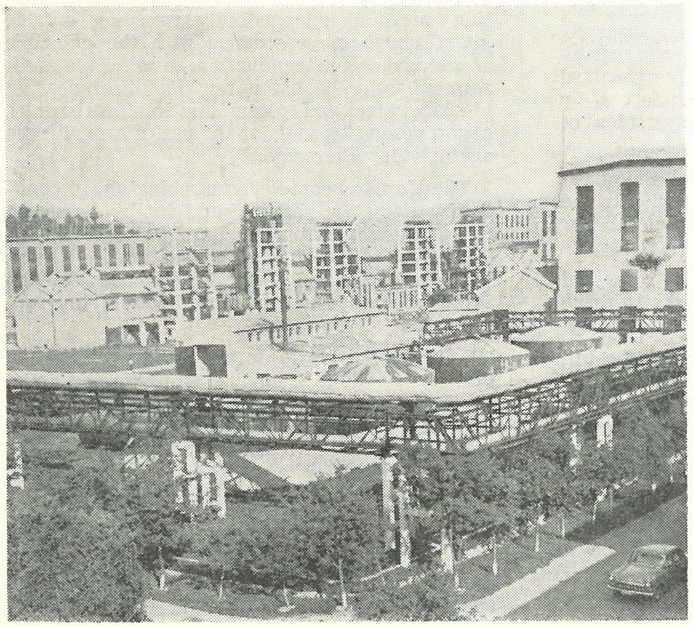
Vinalon is made mainly from carbide. It has many virtues; it is three to four times more durable than cotton yarn; its production cost is cheap; and it is light, and stands heat and chemicals. So, it is widely used for making cloths and for industrial purpose.

Our country produces fibres from carbide as well as from wood, reed and maize stalk, to solve the clothing problem for the people.

Vinalon is an offspring of the great love and lofty virtue of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has devoted himself entirely to the revolution and the cause for the fatherland and people to enable our people to live as happy a life as they do today.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle the Leader had cloths, which were captured in battles, distributed equally among the people in the guerrilla bases for their dresses; he saw that clothes were bought for ill-clad members of the Children's Corps in Maanshan with the money which he had been keeping with him since his mother had given him it against a rainy day when he was about to leave for the revolutionary struggle. With such fervent love for the people, the Leader visited the Pyongyang Textile Mill which had been leveled to the ground by the indiscriminate bombing of the U.S. imperialists, discussed with workers there how to reconstruct it within two months; with similar love, he visits textile mills, spinning mills, clothing factories and knitted-goods factories in different parts of the country every year, and instructs the workers there to produce better, more clothes and suit materials, sees to it that the students and children are provided with seasonal uniforms and overcoats, and studies their dressing styles.

The modern February 8 Vinalon Factory, built with our own strength, technique and equipment, produces large quantities of vinalon from limestone abundant in our country



Thanks to his profound love and concern to produce sufficient quantities of high-quality cloths for the people there have come into being big synthetic fibre production centres in our country, and our people, once ill-clad and hunger-stricken, are now enjoying a happy life, free from worry about their clothing. Vinalon, a good synthetic fibre which can substitute for cotton, carries with it his great love for our people and is its brilliant fruit.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

Vinalon closely resembles cotton and may be used for a wide variety of clothing not only for children but for adults as well. It is a fibre for the masses.

How wonderful it would be if we could use this fibre for our children's pretty clothes and for jackets for women!

We must industrialize vinalon production as soon as possible and provide the people with fine clothes.

Alreay in the difficult days of the Fatherland Liberation War, the Leader got the vinalon research group to carry on their research in a safe place in the rear, in order to supply sufficiently the people with high-grade cloths as early as possible. Even under the difficult conditions of the war he sent men to get test apparatuses and reagents for that group, and looked after their research work and life with utmost care.

During the war, he, looking far ahead into the future of the victorious fatherland, convened the National Meeting of Scientists, and indicated the orientation of our scientific and technological progress and set forth the tasks of the scientists and technicians. Having learned that a scientist was hospitalized, he, deeply concerned for his health, sent him precious tonics. Encouraged by the great love and deep care of the Leader, the group pushed ahead successfully with their research into vinalon, overcoming manifold difficulties.

When the research group put out the trial product Comrade Kim Il Sung held a meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee for discussion about their research work. He was more interested in their work than anyone else, did not spare his time for the discussion of the matter. Even at recess he questioned scientists about a number of problems and gave the matter serious thought.

In June 1958 the Leader visited the pilot plant. Having made a careful inspection of machines and apparatuses, he encouraged the research group, saying that he would provide them with all money and materials they needed for their research, so they should not mind about them but be bold in their research work. Later, he secured them everything they needed, so that their research work went on successfully.

Indeed, it was only thanks to the warm care of the great Leader, who spares nothing for the people, that vinalon came into being.

Vinalon and vinalon industry carry with them the warm affection of Comrade Kim Il Sung for the people and are a brilliant fruit of his great *Juche* idea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on his great *Juche* idea, worked out the orientation and ways to build an independent national economy and create an independent chemical industry in our country.

He said:

"Our Party's line of building an independent national economy is the embodiment of the *Juche* idea in the domain of economic construction.

"We have held fast to the principle of developing our country's economy mainly by our own technique and resources and by the strength of our national cadres and our people, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Such line of building an independent national economy followed by our Party reflects the lofty aspiration of our people after complete national independence and the prosperity of the country."

We could not rely entirely on cotton for solving the problem of clothing for the people, because our country is limited in its area under cultivation and cotton does not grow well. So we had to develop chemical fibre industry.

Vinalon is produced mainly from carbide. Our country has inexhaustible deposits of limestone and anthracite which are the raw materials of carbide. Our country is also blessed with electricity.

Therefore, vinalon is a fibre with a broad prospect of development in our country. Vinalon industry is an organic chemical industry which meets fully the demand of the *Juche* idea and the demand of the line of building an independent national economy.

After the research work for industrializing vinalon production was completed under the profound care of the Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung exerted greater efforts for the creation and development of a vinalon industry.

In March 1959 he came to Hamhung. On that occasion he himself inspected the vast stretch of marshy land, selected the site for the vinalon factory. On the basis of his scientific calculation of complex technical problems, he said that the factory should have a capacity of 20,000 tons instead of the originally planned 10,000 tons. It was a bold initiative which was based on a full consideration of subjective and objective conditions of the country and possibilities and the great political and eco-

nomic significance of the factory.

A "grand struggle for vinalon" started under his personal guidance. The whole Party and the entire nation concentrated their efforts on the project under the militant slogan: "Everything for the construction of the vinalon factory!" Factories and enterprises in all parts of the country sent materials, equipment and machines for it.

On the construction site, 100,000 bricks were laid in a single day; a stack was built in a matter of 13 days, that would have taken a year; a 20-metre-high refining tower was erected only in 10 days. In the course, the world-startling "vinalon speed" was created owing to the Leader's outstanding art of leadership and his distinguished organizing ability, to the exceptionally high consciousness of the masses to put into practice his intention without fail.

The world's first-class vinalon factory was thus completed in a little more than one year, and it started operation.

Indeed, the vinalon industry is one of the *Juche* industries built with our own materials, equipment and techniques, and with our own strength.

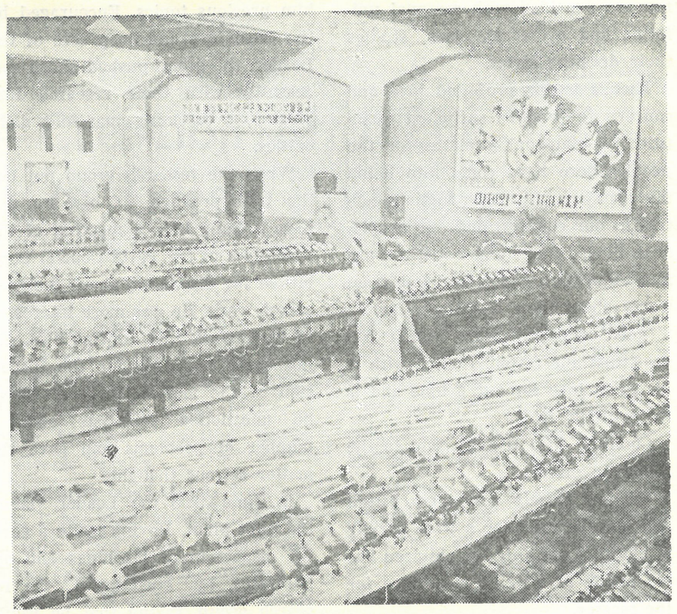
With the construction of the vinalon factory our country had an inorganic as well as an organic synthetic chemical industry and, relying on them, became able to speedily develop other domains and create an independent chemical industry.

In recent years the Leader has visited the factory on many occasions. Saying that we should produce much vinalon greatly to improve the living standard of the people, he referred to his grand plan to increase the vinalon production capacity, and detailed the stages of the project and its methods. True to his teaching, our workers and technicians, keeping the normal production of vinalon, completed in a short time a huge expansion project which required as much work as needed for the building of a giant vinalon factory.

In all sections from acetylene generating section, the first process for vinalon production, to the spinning section, the last process, a new Chollima speed surpassing by far the "vinalon speed" of over ten years ago was created due to a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm of workers and technicians.

Today the vinalon factory, which has put on a new look, grown bigger and doubled its capacity, produces large quantities of vinalon, a creation of *Juche*, a fruit of the deep love of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the people. It will tell people about his immortal *Juche* idea and his warm love for the people from generation to generation.

Chang Sok Hun



The spinning workshop of the vinalon factory

Great Document of Scientific Communism Shining Bright with Immortal Juche Idea

The historic speech, "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly on December 25, 1972 is an excellent revolutionary document which analyzes and generalizes unique policies and distinguished achievements and experiences in our socialist revolution successfully carried out and an immortal classical literature which furnishes full answers to the theoretical problems of revolution still remaining unsolved and to the questions of principle arising anew in the practice of socialist and communist construction.

The Leader's speech is a scientific masterpiece of epoch-making significance in the development of Marxism-Leninism and a great encyclopedia of socialism and communism for its extensive coverage of historical periods and its exceptionally wealthy and multilateral substance in the generalization of experiences in the revolution and construction and for its ideological and theoretical depth and consummation.

The undying historic contribution of this work is that it gives well-grounded scientific answers to all the fundamental questions arising in the socialist revolution and the building of socialism and communism and consummates the theory, strategy and tactics of the proletarian dictatorship.

The work gives a profound exposition and definition of the theoretical and practical problems that crop up before the Party and the state of the working class, not in any one stage or sector of revolutionary development but in the whole historical period from the start of the socialist revolution to the building of socialism and communism and in all spheres of politics, economy, ideology, technique and culture. It provides an overall elucidation of the stages and course, principles and ways of carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and then going over to the socialist revolution and building socialism and communism.

In this work Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader and great thinker and theoretician, generalized in a profound, scientific and theoretical way the original lines and policies, remarkable successes and experiences of our Party which was the first to successfully carry out a revolutionary transition from a colonial and semi-feudal society to the socialist society and a historic conversion from a backward and destroyed country into a rich and powerful, developed and modern socialist state.

In the work the Leader newly expounded the law of continued transition from the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution and, on this basis, scientifically explicated the necessity of the socialist revolution, and the question of its subjective and objective conditions and of the choice of a most opportune time for it, and clarified in an original way the completely new policy of transforming the individual peasant economy and the capitalist trade and manufacture along socialist lines.

What holds a most shining place in the theory of the Leader on the socialist revolution is the creative policy of agricultural cooperativization prior to the technical reform.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In the light of the specific postwar situation in our country our Party and the Government of the Republic advanced a policy to transform the economic forms along socialist lines prior to the technological reform of agriculture, and powerfully carried out the agricultural cooperative movement."

The originality and creativeness of this policy

lies, first of all, in the fact that it gave a new exposition of the correlation between the technological reform and the transformation of economic forms, thus indicating the most revolutionary way to realize positively and actively the demand of the law of adapting the relations of production to the character of the productive forces.

As the Leader taught, the decisive condition for agricultural cooperativization consists not in modern technology but in the desire and demand of the masses of peasants themselves and the preparation of internal forces and, therefore, when the life urgently demands the transformation of the old production relations and the revolutionary forces are prepared to carry it out though the level of development of the productive forces and technology is comparatively low, agricultural cooperativization must be pushed ahead without delay.

Along with the policy of carrying out the transformation of the economic forms prior to the technological reform, the basic demands in the guidance of the agricultural cooperative movement, such as the thorough implementation of the voluntary principle and correct class policy and the strengthening of state assistance and help, as taught by the Leader, are a reliable guarantee for successfully carrying out the socialist transformation of the rural economy in a brief time.

The line of the socialist transformation of the capitalist trade and manufacture which was reclarified in the work constitutes an important part of the unique theory of the Leader on the socialist revolution.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Taking into account the characteristic features of capitalist trade and manufacture in our country, our Party adopted the line of remoulding the capitalist traders and manufacturers along socialist lines, instead of expropriating them."

The originality and correctness of this line is to be seen in the fact that it is based on a correct class analysis and minute scientific calculation of the characteristic features of the medium and small traders and manufacturers of our country as the national bourgeoisie of a colonial and semi-feudal society and their war-ravaged economy and their ardent aspiration and that it embodies the unswerving principle of our Party on actively enlisting in the revolution the individual traders and manufacturers, who had participated in the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution and the anti-feudal democratic revolution and supported and sympathized with the socialist revolution, and on thoroughly remoulding them and leading them to the socialist and communist society, regarding them not as temporary fellow travellers.

The line of the Leader on remoulding the capitalist traders and manufacturers along socialist lines and leading them to the socialist and communist society is a brilliant example of the revolutionary strategy of the Party of the working class on educating and remoulding and rallying the masses of all strata, medium and petty bourgeoisie included, who support and follow the revolution, except a handful of reactionaries.

Thanks to the unique theory of the Leader on the socialist transformation in which he clarified the law-governed process of the socialist revolution in our time from a new angle and to the practical examples set by our people in applying it, the history of the communist movement came to know the new path to socialism and a broad avenue opened before the peoples of the former colonies and semi-colonies which make up the majority of the countries of the world.

In the work Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great Leader, comprehensively analysed and reviewed the policies of our Party for socialist construction and the successes made in their implementation.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In socialist construction our Party held fast to the principle of energetically carrying on both the work of laying the material and technological foundations for socialism and the work of educating and remoulding people on communist lines, that is, the struggles to seize the material and ideological fortresses for the building of communism."

The *Juche*-based original theory of remoulding people and their ideology and occupying the material and ideological fortresses simultaneously, gave a complete exposition of the whole course and ways of advance to socialism and communism and clarified the basis of the revolutionary strategy to be held fast to by the Party and state of the working class in the whole course of building socialism and communism.

The struggle of our Party for socialist economic construction aimed at occupying the material fortress has gone through the three stages—the stage of postwar rehabilitation and construction, the stage of laying the basis of industrialization and the stage of completing industrialization. Throughout this course our Party has consistently adhered to the basic line of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with development of light industry and agriculture.

The Leader's line of giving precedence to the remoulding of people and their ideology in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work is a great line which embodies the fundamental principle of the *Juche* philosophy and a pre-eminent line based on a scientific explication of the correlation between the material conditions and ideological consciousness, the decisive role of ideological consciousness in man's practical activity and the essential requirements of the development of the socialist society and the construction of socialism and communism.

As taught by the Leader, the masses of the people are the masters of nature and society and transform them and are the basic forces carrying out the revolution and construction. If the masses of the people are to be led to fulfil the role as the true masters of revolution and construction, their ideological consciousness must be steadily remoulded in a revolutionary way and on communist lines.

Our Party took the remoulding of people, ideological transformation, as the main work in the revolution and construction, closely combining the transformation of economic forms with the remoulding of people in the period of the socialist revolution and the work of laying the material and technological basis with the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the working people in the period of socialist construction.

In the work the Leader gave new, deep-going answers to the questions arising in further consolidating and developing the victory and success of our people in the socialist revolution and construction and giving full play to the superiority of the socialist system of our country and its unfailing vitality.

The cornerstone of the idea and theory of the Leader on the superiority of the socialist system is his brilliant scientific and theoretical formulation of the intrinsic nature of the socialist system.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our socialist system is the best social system under which the working masses are masters of everything and everything in society serves the working masses."

The Leader proved with his genius the essential characteristics of the socialist system under which the working masses are the masters of the state sovereignty and the means of production and everything serves the working masses. On this basis, he testified to the superiority of the socialist system under which the working people substantially enjoy political freedom and rights, the state ensures their material and cultural life on full responsibility, economy and culture, science and technology keep developing at a high rate and the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people and the relations of their comradely cooperation strengthen and develop.

The idea of the Leader on the superiority of the socialist system provides a scientific yardstick for correctly understanding the true superiority of the socialist system from a revolutionary stand, contrasting socialism with capitalism in the most essential aspect of the life of man who has a socio-political life.

His idea and theory of the socialist system eliminated with the rays of *Juche* all the distorted and wrong views of defaming the socialist system and brilliantly revealed the true features of the socialist system before mankind, brought down a sledge-hammer blow upon the slanderers of socialism and wretched admirers of capitalism and thoroughly smashed their sophistries and paradoxes.

In the work the Leader systematized on a well-founded basis the new idea and theory of the *Juche*-based Socialist Constitution by giving an original exposition of the necessity and purpose of adopting a new socialist constitution, the revolutionary character and content of the

Socialist Constitution and its function and role from the steadfast standpoint of *Juche*. Thus he put forward the Socialist Constitution of our Republic, a new type of socialist constitution and a great code of the proletariat.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a most revolutionary one. Unlike those constitutions which refer mainly to the State structure, our Socialist Constitution, which lays down all the principles governing the political, economic and cultural activities in socialist society, will serve as a sharp weapon of the proletarian dictatorship to protect the policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic and firmly safeguard the gains of socialist revolution, as a powerful means for giving a strong impetus to the socialist economic construction and for revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society by intensifying the ideological and cultural revolutions and establishing the socialist mode of life."

The most important feature of the new Socialist Constitution of our country is that it does not refer mainly to the state structure but lays down all the principles governing the political, economic and cultural activities in socialist society. The original idea and theory of the Leader which profoundly explicate the basic principles of the construction of the state of the proletarian dictatorship and give an entirely new solution to the question of the socialist constitution are an immortal contribution to developing and enriching the Marxist-Leninist theories of state and law still further and to fulfilling the historical mission of the proletarian dictatorship.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, put forward in the work the programmatic tasks to accelerate the socialist construction rapidly and complete it by giving full play to the superiority of the established socialist system and further deepened the theory of the complete victory of socialism.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The struggle for the complete victory of socialism is a struggle for the final liquidation of the vestiges of the old society from all spheres of social life; it is a struggle to transform society on the pattern of the working class in all realms of economy and culture, ideology and morality. To attain the complete victory of socialism, therefore, the Party and State of the working class must push ahead energetically with the struggle to occupy the two fortresses, material and ideological, on the way of building communism. We must continue to dynamically promote the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions to consolidate the socialist system and achieve the complete victory of socialism."

Reclarification of the tasks of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions by the Leader as the main strategic tasks at the present stage to occupy the two fortresses of communist construction constitutes a historic milestone and bright blueprint for the completion of socialist construction.

When the grand programme unrolled by the Leader for the complete victory of socialism is translated into practice, our society will be transformed further on the pattern of the working class in all realms of economy and culture, ideology and morality, the people will lead a more independent and creative life and a completely triumphant socialist society will be closer to us.

"Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," a work of genius of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, is a great document of scientific communism which systematizes and consummates in an all-embracing way his original and pre-eminent ideas and theories of socialist revolution and socialist and communist construction.

The Museum of Korean Revolution — A Palace of Revolutionary Education

(3)

GREAT REVOLUTIONARY THOUGHTS AND BRILLIANT, FRUITFUL LEADERSHIP

In the halls of the Museum of Korean Revolution from No. 50 to No. 61 are exhibited materials and mementoes showing that Comrade Kim Il Sung converted our country into a mighty socialist industrial-agricultural state by wisely leading the whole Party and the entire people to a struggle for rehabilitating and developing the national economy and for laying the foundations of socialism without delay after the ceasefire.

Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee early in August, 1953, several days after the war. He set forth the clear-cut direction of postwar rehabilitation and construction at the meeting, saying:

"In postwar economic construction we must follow the line of giving priority to the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry simultaneously with development of light industry and agriculture. This alone will enable us to consolidate the economic foundations of our country and improve the people's life in a short period of time." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 420.)

The Leader's unique line of economic construction—a line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with development of light industry and agriculture—was an only correct line which took into full consideration the law-governed requirements of economic development in our country and actual possibilities; it was a creative application of the Marxist-Leninist theory on extended reproduction to our specific conditions; it was a revolutionary line which expressed our Party's unshakable stand to construct an independent national economy in a short time.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, overcoming manifold difficulties, energetically promoted the postwar economic construction along this line. He also vigorously pushed forward the socialist reorganization of production relations in town and country. He advanced a new, original line of carrying out agricultural cooperation—socialist transformation of economic forms—prior to the technological reform of agriculture, and wisely led the people to its implementation. At the same time, he successfully accelerated the socialist reorganization of urban handicraft and capitalist trade and manufacture.

The exhibits show him, in those days, giving on-the-spot guidance to factories and enterprises in metal, engineering, chemical, building material and other industries, and railway transport, and to co-operative farms. The visitors are deeply impressed by his devoted activities as a people's leader who always shares joys and sorrows with the people, looks after every aspect of their life and works without sparing himself to enable them to live well as soon as possible.

Hall No. 53 is devoted to the display of his works, "Every Effort for the Country's Reunification and Independence and for Socialist Construction in the Northern Half of the Republic," "On Further Intensifying the Class Education of the Party Members," "On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing *Juche* in Ideological Work," and other materials. They show that as our socialist revolution and construction made a rapid progress, he defined the character and tasks of our revolution, pointed out clear-cut ways of its implementation, educated the Party members and the working people to have a good understanding of the prospects of the revolution, and energetically organized and conducted the work solidly to build up the revolutionary forces politically and ideologically by raising their class awakening. They also illustrate convincingly that he advanced a line of firmly establishing *Juche* against flunkeyism and dogmatism in all fields of the revolution and construction, particularly in ideological work, and strove to carry it out, thereby bringing about radical changes in the ideological life of the Party members and the working people

and a signal progress in our revolution.

The postwar rehabilitation of the national economy came to a conclusion and we started the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, the main task of which was completely to lay the foundations of socialism. At the time, the internal and external situation was very complex and our Party and people had many difficulties and trials to overcome. Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a wise policy. The policy was to build up the Party ranks more firmly, unite the entire people around the Party more closely, and direct the main efforts to socialist economic construction, dealing decisive counter-blows to the offensives of the enemies at home and abroad. He put forward a slogan "Maximum increase in production and economy" at the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee. After the meeting he visited the Kangson Steel Plant and other factories and farm villages all over the country and explained the difficult situation of the country and the requirements of the revolution to the workers and peasants, roused them to a revolutionary upswing in socialist construction and to the great Chollima movement. Then he took a measure for fully mobilizing the internal reserves and potentialities of the national economy and promoting the technological revolution; he initiated the let-one-machine tool-make-machine tools movement, the movement for building local industry factories and the irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization of agriculture, and energetically carried them forward. By so doing, he effected a big upswing in socialist construction. The militant slogans at the time "Iron and machine are the king of industry" and "Let's think and act boldly" and models of modern machines and factories built by our people under the slogans are vivid reminders of a glorious struggle waged by them under the guidance of the Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung vigorously pushed ahead with the cultural and ideological revolutions, too. Following the enforcement of universal compulsory primary education, universal compulsory secondary schooling and completely free education were introduced. Universal compulsory 9-year technical education was effected in 1967. Universal free medical care was brought into practice in a fuller measure. Exhibits vividly show what a great vitality the education on revolutionary traditions and communist education in our country are displaying in all fields.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the socialist transformation of production relations was successfully completed in town and country in 1958. The socialist economic sectors established their undivided sway, and productive forces and the scale of production grew rapidly. The enthusiasm and activity of the masses mounted markedly. These new changes required our Party, state and economic institutions to bring their system and methods of work into accord with the changed situation.

Having grasped the urgent requirement, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave historic on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri, Kangso county, for 15 days in February 1960. In the course he created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, an absolutely correct guiding idea and method of guidance in the work of the Party and state and in economic affairs under socialism. By generalizing them, he forcefully pushed forward the work of our Party, state and economic bodies, and lent a greater impetus to the upswing in socialist construction and to the Chollima movement.

The Five-Year Plan was successfully fulfilled and the historic task of building the foundations of socialism carried out splendidly in the northern half of our Republic, and our country was converted into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with the solid foundations of an independent national economy. The revolutionary base — the northern half of the Republic—became firm as a rock and our people came to live a happy life free from worry about food, clothing and housing.

The exhibits fully show the sagacity and correctness of the guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who presented the line of building an independent national economy and the line of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, and thoroughly implemented them, overcoming all difficulties and trials in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Halls from No. 62 to No. 77 are dedicated to the display of materials showing the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the time of socialist industrialization and the triumphant struggle waged by our people for it under his leadership.

At the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up the achievements made in the revolution and construction and put forth great programmatic tasks to reach the high peak of socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The fundamental tasks of the Seven-Year Plan are to carry out a comprehensive technological reconstruction and the cultural revolution, and to make radical improvements in the people's living conditions by relying on the triumphant socialist system. We must carry out socialist industrialization, equip all branches of the national economy with modern technology, and decisively raise the material and cultural standards of the whole population. Thus, we will attain the high peak of socialism." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, pp. 106-7.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung considered it one of the cardinal problems in the promotion of socialist construction and the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan to improve and perfect state guidance

The guide tells the visitors about the on-the-spot guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Hwanghae Iron Works, one of our metallurgical giants

to the economy and the management of enterprises in line with the character of socialist economy and the requirements of developing reality. And he strove for its solution. The historical materials and mementoes in the halls Nos. 64 and 65 show that he creatively solved the problem from the firm revolutionary stand, the *Juche*-motivated stand. The visitors clearly see how Comrade Kim Il Sung brought about a Marxist-Leninist solution of the problem of socialist economic management and wrought a great revolutionary change in the guidance and management of socialist economy, from the photographs of him guiding the Second Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party convened in November 1961, the Enlarged Meeting of the Party Committee of the Taean Electrical Machinary Plant held in December 1961 and the Consultative Meeting of the Leading Functionaries in Agriculture of Sukchon County, from his works, and from the diagrams of the Taean work system, the new system of agricultural guidance and the system of unified and detailed planning instituted by him.

Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a deep attention to thoroughly applying the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method to the Party work to improve its work. Halls Nos. 62, 65 and 67 are devoted to the display of the materials concerning the Party work, the Third Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party and the struggle for establishing the monolithic ideological system of the Party. They give a full account of the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung

created a brilliant theory that the main thing in the Party work is a creative work with men, converted completely the Party work into a work with cadres, a work with the Party members and a work with the masses, increased the Party's militancy and leading role, firmly established the monolithic ideological system within the whole Party and achieved the unity and cohesion of all the Party by the *Juche* idea.

When the U.S. imperialists became pronounced in their machinations for aggression and war, the Leader advanced a new, revolutionary line of building the economy and defences simultaneously and carried it into effect, thereby further consolidating our revolutionary base militarily as well as politically and ideologically.

The visitors are deeply impressed by the materials on the Leader's publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and on the organization and guidance of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 1966. In the theses he gave full elucidation of the essence and content of the socialist rural question and the basic principles and methods of its final solution.

This historic document shows our people a bright future when the differences between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry will be eliminated and everybody live a happy life in an abundant, cultured socialist countryside. When the U. S. imperialists intensified their manoeuvrings for aggression and war and many complex problems arose in the international communist movement, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a comprehensive clarification of our Party's domestic and foreign policies in his report at the Party Conference, "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party." This report is a classical document which brightly lit up the path of the Korean revolution and contributed greatly to the development of the international communist movement, the world revolution and the Marxist-Leninist theory.

Organizing and guiding the struggle for the implementation of the decision of the Party Conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung led the Party members and the working people thoroughly to establish the monolithic ideological system of the Party, powerfully promoted the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, and brought the whole Party and all the people to a new, big revolutionary upsurge. From the exhibits the visitors clearly see his unshakable spirit of adherence to revolutionary principles, indomitable will, uncommon revolutionary sweep and penetrating insight, and his distinguished leadership ability.

The seven halls from hall No. 69 are dedicated to the display of materials showing the wise guidance of the Leader in the development of the engineering, power, mining, metal, chemical and building-material industries, forestry, transport, fisheries, capital construction, light industry, agriculture, education, science, the press, literature and art, sports and public health. They also give achievements made by our people in these fields under his leadership. The exhibits—the photographs of him giving on-the-spot guidance to factories, enterprises, co-op farms, schools and cultural institutions, his teachings concerning different branches, blueprints examined by him, a lot of mementoes, models of large machines and modern factories built by our working people and other products —give the visitors a great pride in living and working in a powerful socialist country under the wise direction of the Leader. Thanks to the original line of economic construction put forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his sagacious guidance in its implementation, our people have creditably accomplished the difficult and complex task of industrialization in a short time of 14 years; they have converted theirs into a socialist industrial state with an independent, modern industry, an advanced agriculture, impregnable defences and a brilliant national culture.

At the Fifth Congress of the Party, the Leader declared the triumph of socialist industrialization and the complete victory of the *Juche* idea, and mapped out a radiant blueprint for accelerating the complete triumph of socialism in our country. He is wisely leading our people to a struggle for its execution.

Really Comrade Kim Il Sung turned ours into a mighty socialist industrial state and brought an era of national prosperity to our people. This was a course in which his great revolutionary thoughts triumphed and his seasoned leadership bore shining fruits.

The museum makes the visitors renew their resolution vigorously to fight on for the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution under the wise guidance of the Leader, united closely around him.

A Programmatic Guide to Development of the Chollima Workteam Movement in Depth

Five years have passed since the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered a historic speech (on May 11, 1968) at the Second National Meeting of the Vanguards in the Chollima Workteam Movement.

His speech "Let Us Develop the Chollima Workteam Movement in Depth, a Great Impetus to Socialist Construction" is a classic document of weighty significance in the struggle of our people to strengthen our revolutionary ranks, dynamically push ahead with socialist construction, hasten national reunification and the nationwide victory of our revolution and expedite the complete triumph of socialism.

The situation of the country was very tense when this speech was made.

The U.S. imperialists tried frantically to start another war after our capture of their armed spy ship "Pueblo." This urgently required our people to build up their revolutionary ranks strong as steel, maintain the great revolutionary upsurge in all fields of socialist construction, and to further fortify the revolutionary base — the northern half of our Republic — politically, economically and militarily.

In order to fully meet the objective and subjective requirements of revolutionary development, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a comprehensive, scientific re-elucidation of the question of developing in depth the Chollima Workteam Movement, a great impetus to socialist construction.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Chollima Workteam Movement, which is unique to our country, is a great communist, mass progressive movement to educate the people in communist ideology and rouse them to collective innovation and heroism." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 45.)

The Chollima Workteam Movement, a form of the development of the Chollima Movement in depth, is a communist mass education movement to arm the masses of the people with the great revolutionary ideology of the Leader, the communist ideology, and thereby strengthen the politico-ideological unity of the entire people with him as the sole centre; it is a great communist, mass progressive movement to lead the people to mass heroism and collective innovation in revolution and construction by bringing their revolutionary zeal and creativity into full play.

It, therefore, is a powerful dynamic for the successful seizure of the two fortresses, ideological and material, of socialism and communism.

Its distinctive feature is that it organically combines the collective innovation movement in production with the education and remoulding of the working people.

In his speech the Leader made a scientific analysis of the process of development of the Chollima Workteam Movement, and mentioned quite perfectly the tasks and methods for its further development. He thereby clearly showed our people how to step up the grand Chollima onward movement and conduct their revolutionary struggle and constructive work better and quicker.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The central tasks in the Chollima Workteam Movement are as follows: first, to work with people correctly; second, to work with equipment and materials efficiently; and third, to work with books properly.... To do these three kinds of work well, that is, to carry on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions properly is precisely the basic task of the Chollima Workteam Movement." (Ibid., p. 52.)

The three revolutions laid down by him are the objective demand of socialist and communist construction and the central revolutionary task to be fulfilled after the establishment of the socialist system.

It is the most honourable duty of Chollima riders and all other working people to strive for their proper carrying out.

In order to win the complete victory of socialism and accomplish the cause of communism, it is required to make the three revolutions well, and thereby to revolutionize and working-classize all the working people and train them as revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the Leader, effect collective innovations incessantly in socialist economic construction and make all people cultured men of a communist type.

The Leader stressed the need of doing better

work with people, work of revolutionizing and working-classizing all the toiling people to be ardent patriots, revolutionaries.

Work with people, that is, the ideological revolution, is the primary task in developing the Chollima Workteam Movement in depth.

The most important element in this is to thoroughly establish the monolithic ideological system of the Party.

The firm arming of all the working people with the Leader's great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, is essential for strengthening the politico-ideological unity of the whole society by that idea and building up unbreakable revolutionary ranks. Our experiences show that only when we are guided by the great *Juche* idea of the Leader in all domains of revolution and construction and thoroughly carry it into practice, we can overcome all difficulties and ordeals and win brilliant victories in the revolution and construction.

Another important thing in work with people is to intensify communist education with class education as its basic content to powerfully accelerate revolutionization and working-classization.

At the same time, it is important to arm people firmly with the glorious, brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party.

If we fail to revolutionize and working-classize all the working people we cannot build socialism and communism successfully.

Socialism and communism is a society based on collectivism. Therefore, in order to build a socialist and communist society successfully, it is imperative to combat individualism and selfishness and equip people with collectivism.

An important way to uproot individualism and selfishness and educate the working people in collectivism is to lead them to strengthen their collective life, particularly their life in political organizations.

Only when the working people faithfully participate in their collective life they can be ardent revolutionaries who hold the interests of the collective dearer than their self-interests and take an active part in revolutionary struggle and constructive work for the prosperity and development of their country.

Education in socialist patriotism is one of important contents of communist education.

What is important in education in socialist patriotism is to make the working people have national pride in living under the guidance of the great Leader and pride in living under the most advanced socialist system established by him and to educate them to love the system ardently and defend it and strive to bring its superiority into full play and hate the exploiting system and exploiting classes.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also taught in his speech that it was necessary to work with equipment and materials properly.

The technical revolution — work with equipment and materials—is one of the central tasks in the Chollima Workteam Movement.

Equipment is important means of production and a weapon for conquering nature. It is also a priceless property for the welfare of people and for the prosperity of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The tools and goods produced with them are being used for the happy life of our people and the eternal prosperity of the country. Therefore, the Chollima workteams should operate this equipment well so that the machinery and equipment we have may be used more effectively." (Ibid., p. 58.)

When we talk about working well with equipment we mean to take good care of and value, love and be at home with equipment and know how to handle it proficiently.

When we take good care of equipment and handle it skilfully to work it to full capacity, and constantly mechanize and automate production process by promoting the technical revolution, we can accelerate socialist construction.

It is a law-governed process of socialist-communist construction that technology is constantly improved, manual labour is mechanized, and mechanization is developed into semi-automation and automation.

Ours is an age of the technical revolution, and we have a solid foundation for the energetic promotion of the technical revolution.

The law-governed process of socialist-communist construction, however, can be promoted dynamically only when we intensify ideological work among the working people, raise their technical level and push ahead energetically with the technical revolution by bringing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and their collective strength into play.

It is a task of the Chollima riders to preserve with good care and economize the precious materials of the country and raise production using fewer materials.

As mentioned above, the Leader gave an all-round elucidation of the questions raised by the technical revolution. His thought on the technical revolution is a programmatic guideline of great significance in accelerating the technical revolution and developing in depth the Chollima Workteam Movement in accordance with developing realities.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his work said that one of the important tasks of the Chollima riders and other working people was to do work with books well — the cultural revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Books are an indispensable food for revolutionaries.... Books are a rich and diversified source of knowledge on politics, economy, culture, military matters and all other subjects. Without reading books, a revolutionary can neither act nor live. Reading is essential if we are to conduct political or cultural work and develop our economy and technology." (Ibid., p. 62.)

A cardinal revolutionary task of the Chollima riders and all other working people is constantly to study and improve their political, cultural and technical qualifications.

The steady, energetic promotion of the cultural revolution is needed to accelerate the complete victory of socialism and to satisfy the essential demand of socialist and communist society.

In point of fact, successful implementation of the tasks of the ideological and technical revolutions depends largely on how well we conduct the cultural revolution.

In order to raise the cultural revolution to a higher plane on the basis of the great success already achieved, we must cultivate in the working people a revolutionary attitude towards study and lead them to develop a movement to read much more books.

Our working people must make a comprehensive, systematic and deep-going study of the teachings of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and his works, and must study his glorious, brilliant revolutionary history and the shining revolutionary traditions of our Party and people established by him during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The working people must study the principles of Marxism-Leninism and read much more books on technology in their fields and revolutionary literature.

We don't need decadent bourgeois novels. We need books useful for revolution and socialist construction, in other words, books which give us food for revolution.

The Leader's teaching which defined the cultural revolution as one of the cardinal tasks of the Chollima Workteam Movement mirrors his deep concern and lofty intention to do away with cultural lag, a survival of old society, and build a new socialist culture, and to make people cultured and harmoniously developed men of a new communist type, in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in the work, stressed the need of maintaining the great revolutionary upswing in all branches of the national economy and stepping up economic and defence construction, put forward the concrete tasks to meet the need, and taught that we should intensify the struggle against passivism and conservatism.

To maintain the great revolutionary upsurge and powerfully promote socialist construction, we must combat passivism, conservatism and mystification of technology and all other evil spirits.

The Leader taught in his work that it was necessary to solidly build up the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic, increase the revolutionary forces in south Korea and strengthen international solidarity with the revolutionary peoples of the world. He also taught that we should strengthen Party guidance in the Chollima Workteam Movement in order to develop it in depth.

The classical work of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung is a programmatic document of weighty significance in developing the Chollima Workteam Movement in depth, promoting economic and defence construction and consolidating our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily.

The work shows clear-cut ways for the earliest capture of the two fortresses, ideological and material, of socialism-communism and systematizes comprehensively the Marxist-Leninist guiding theory on enlisting the inexhaustible creative power of the popular masses in the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism. Therefore, it constitutes a great contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory and of the international communist movement.

FACTS AND FIGURES

* In the recent 15 years the irrigated area of our country has expanded 370 per cent, the world's average growth rate being 5.6 per cent. Korea is now called a land of irrigation.

* Our country has a 439 km. long river, Taedong-gang. In its reaches there are pumping stations for irrigation. The number stands at more than 1,500, or 1 at a distance of 292 metres along the river.

* The number of technicians and specialists at each of our cooperative farms was 1.2 in 1960 and it grew to 17.5 in 1969.

Chollima Riders—Front-rankers in Technological Innovations

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In addition to taking scrupulous care of equipment and being experienced in its operation, Chollima riders should also constantly try to improve it. In other words, they should continually strive to make technological innovations.

"The Chollima riders and all the working people must always be studying ways to increase the efficiency of their machinery and equipment and to mechanize and automate the production processes."

True to the teaching of the Leader, the members of the Pak Kum Pal-led twice Chollima assembling workteam of the mechanizing workshop of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory are energetically promoting the technical revolution—work with equipment and materials—while vigorously carrying on the ideological and cultural revolutions—work with people and work with books.

The mechanizing workshop is a workshop set up by the factory to augment machines and equipment and improve its technical equipment. The workshop did much work in these years; it manufactured a great number of machines and equipment for many other workshops and turned out 50-odd kinds of machines and equipment including large cold rolling machines with materials saved to equip new three workshops. In the course, the Pak Kum Pal-led assembling workteam won the title of twice Chollima workteam.

It was shortly after the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the three major tasks of the technical revolution at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in November, 1970.

The three major tasks of the technical revolution — narrowing considerably the distinction between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial work, and freeing women from the heavy burden of household chores — encouraged greatly the workteam members and inspired them with a new fighting spirit. After the study of the Leader's report to the Party Congress, they discussed many a time what they should do for the successful fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution. They resolved to devise and manufacture in the next few years scores of kinds of new machines and equipment to turn heavy labour remaining in some workshops into light labour and eliminate heat-affected and other harmful labour.

Immediately they set to work for the translation of their resolution into reality. Various types of machines and equipment were manufactured in a short time for comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation and automation.

In the summer of 1971 they began to build a shoe moulding automatic line, a very complex and giant one, which required over 1,000 blueprints. They also had a task to manufacture other equipment simultaneously. They had chains of difficulties and hardships to overcome.

With a high sense of honour that they were carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution advanced by the Leader, however, they broke them through, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the indomitable revolutionary spirit. They strove, encouraging each other: "We must complete the automatic line on schedule. We must build it at any cost by our own efforts and eliminate heavy labour in the moulding workshop." They carried on the building of the automatic line and the manufacture of other equipment simultaneously.

At the outset some low-skilled workmen were not confident of the formation of the automatic line. The workteam members had, first of all, to acquire the knowledge and skill needed for the manufacture of the new machines and equipment.

They studied the theory of casting and had new skill in the course of work. O Tae Un and Um Hyo Il, highly-skilled workers, explained in detail the blueprint to low-skilled workmen and taught them kindly the technique of manufacturing machines during their work hours or recess.

Whenever they met with difficulties, the workteam members got together and pooled their creative wisdom; they vyingly presented new suggestions and good ideas. The most rational methods and suggestions were adopted.

In case the workteam had something it could not settle for itself, the workteam leader and other members went to the library for further study or met technicians.

The most difficult job was to make some 120 levers. Planing, bending and welding were complex and labour-consuming and it was difficult to make levers to measure. But the workteam members tackled the difficult task pooling their strength and wisdom and helping each other.

Half a year later, a hot battle went on for assembling the automatic line. Cutting, planing, welding and assembling continued. Members of the processing and pipe-making workteams of the mechanizing workshop and those of the casting workshop came to their assistance. A chain conveyor 60 metres long and other machines were completed and installed. The metal moulding machine, the heart of the line, was dismantled many a time to correct its defects. At last trial operation was conducted. But, the metal moulding machine, the precious fruit of the devoted endeavours of the workteam members, did not work properly.

That evening the workteam leader said to his members:

"It is the most honourable duty assigned to us machine makers to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution. We, members of the twice Chollima workteam, can never shrink back before a failure as ever. We are Chollima riders who think and act boldly, smashing all sorts of conservatism and mysticism about technology. We must manufacture an automatic moulding machine by ourselves at any cost."

His appeal found a ready response in the hearts of his team members. They made a deeper study of the Leader's report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea to make his great *Juche* idea and idea of the three major tasks of the technical revolution their own flesh and bone. The Leader's warm love for men and his profound thought of delivering our people, who have been freed from exploitation and oppression, even from heavy labour once and for all to make their life more independent and creative—this gave an inexhaustible strength and courage to the workteam members. The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters loyal to the Leader had heroically fought for the freedom and liberation of the country, securing by themselves what had not been in their possession, overcoming manifold difficulties, in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The workteam members resolved firmly to complete the automatic metal moulding machine without fail, even trying a hundred times when they failed a hundred times, in such a revolutionary spirit as displayed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, and continued with their endeavours. They studied the cause of their failure, remade all accessories, and thus manufactured a new automatic moulding machine. Now the machine worked, but not properly, for molten iron dropped into the hole of the metal mould.

They found the cause and corrected the defect. This they did many a time. In the course, defects were corrected and the metal moulding machine was perfected. Underlying their strenuous endeavours were their spirit of infinite fidelity to the Leader, the Party and the revolution, their ardent patriotism to attain an eternal prosperity of their socialist fatherland and their burning desire to win the complete victory of socialism and build communism as soon as possible.

Thanks to their intense labour struggle and strong fighting spirit and to their inexhaustible creative wisdom an automatic metal moulding machine was perfected in December last. The sixth trial operation of the automatic line was carried out in the presence of the factory's cadres and many workers and technicians. The result showed that it was perfect. The manufacture of the giant automatic line carried a great joy into the hearts of the workers of the casting workshop. It enabled them to save 40 hands and more than double production efficiency. In particular, it helped deliver them from heavy, heat-affected and harmful labour.

The merit of the Pak Kum Pal-led twice Chollima assembling workteam is not confined to the building of the shoe moulding automatic line. In recent three years they succeeded in manufacturing the cooling plate of diesel locomotive comprehensively and automatically by one machine, which had been done by six kinds of machines, and built 40-odd kinds of new machines and equipment including a rolling stock lathe with a 9-ton bed for the technical re-equipment of their factory. They also overfulfilled their assignments for the production of other equipment by 50-100 per cent every month and every year.

According to a plan they are now striving to introduce comprehensive mechanization into other work of the casting workshop, an automatic line into briquette-making, and to automate a production process of the rolling stock workshop.

In order thoroughly to carry out the tasks set forth by the Leader in his New Year Address, our Chollima riders will continue to advance in the van of technological innovations.

By dint of the powerful Chollima workteam movement the three major tasks of the technical revolution will be successfully carried out in the not distant future.

Hungnam Fertilizer Factory—A Big Aggregate Fertilizer Production Centre

Snow-white fertilizer cascades from the ceiling of the packing shop. It is automatically packed and loaded on freight cars.

Steady, uninterrupted streams of fertilizer flow out by trains to different parts of the country.

The fertilizer is a fruition of the far-reaching plan and the profound love of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is solicitous to increase agricultural production through chemicalization of agriculture, feed our people better and make them live a plentier life.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a correct policy for creating a big aggregate fertilizer production centre, a base for agricultural chemicalization, in Hungnam, energetically inspired the workers there to a worthy struggle of labour and looked after every aspect of their work and life with a paternal affection.

The Hungnam Fertilizer Factory of today is unthinkable apart from his wise guidance and great care.

FROM WAR RUINS

The great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) signified a start of another arduous, grand battle.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had led our people to a glorious victory in the war with his brilliant strategy and tactics and outstanding art of command, put forward a fresh militant slogan "Everything for the Postwar Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy to Strengthen the Democratic Base!" and energetically called the entire people and working class to the struggle for the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

The workers at the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory who regard it as their first and foremost task always to accept unconditionally the Leader's instructions and carry them through to the end in whatever difficult conditions, led the country in the fierce fight for rehabilitation and construction.

Their factory, however, had been badly damaged; it had been leveled to the ground by the indiscriminate bombing of the U.S. imperialist air pirates and not a single iron sheet or brick was found usable.

The spirit of the leading personnel and workers of the factory was sky-high when they came out in a new fight. But they did not know where and how to begin.

At that very time, on October 17, 1953 the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung found time to come to this factory, despite the pressure of state concerns.

Even in the trying days of the war when the whole country was engulfed in flames the benign fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung never forgot the producers of fertilizer in Hungnam; he taught one by one what they should do for the victory in the war and trusted, valued and took parental care of, them.

So he never left their mind and they eagerly longed to see him!

When they met again the great Leader who always gives hope and conviction of the future to our people and working class and brightly lights up their road to victory, untold delight and irresistible emotion took possession of them.

They shouted *manse* (hurrah) at the top of their voice and cheered him enthusiastically. The Leader gave the hand of each worker a warm grasp, saying affectionately: **"I always missed you even during the war. Wasn't any of you wounded?..."**

They were moved by his unfathomably warm love to tears.

He stayed in the factory for days: he looked round all over its vast compound to acquaint himself with the situation and pointed out in detail the direction and methods of its reconstruction.

The Leader said to workers:

"In August 1950, when the U.S. imperialists bombed this factory, I heard that the peasants on the Hamju Plain, seeing the factory aflame for a week, shed tears, thinking farming would be impossible. The peasants' expectation and love for this factory are so great.

"It is impossible to develop agriculture without fertilizer. Only when agriculture is developed and rice and other agricultural produce are turned out in large quantities, is it possible to develop heavy and light industries.

"...The rapid reconstruction of this factory means a speedy development of agriculture."

Now well aware of the role to be played by their factory in the development of our agriculture, the workers at the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory all came out for the implementation of the Leader's on-the-spot teaching with redoubled vigor.

The compound of the factory was enlivened and the factory began to rise from war ruins.

Towers stood up and pipes were laid. The workers vyingly removed time bombs from tanks. Miracle after miracle were wrought.

The U.S. imperialists had prattled that the rehabilitation of the factory would take 30 years, but our workers successfully rebuilt it not in the former state but on modern technical lines by August 11, 1955, in a short time of two years and started production.

UNINTERRUPTED ADVANCE

The workers at the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory are fond of making revolution and know only onward movement. So they never rested on their laurels.

Consolidating the already-attained results, they effected innovations for the completion of the 200,000-ton capacity ammonium sulfate fertilizer production facility, helping and leading each other forward.

In May 1956 the fatherly Leader visited again the factory.

Casting his emotion-charged eyes over the factory compound, he spoke highly of workers for what they had done.

He went into the ammonium sulfate fertilizer packing shop and scooped up fertilizer by his hands and studied it.

And then he emphasized:

"This is rice. Rice is socialism."

Listening to the Leader's words, the breasts of the entire workers swelled with a great pride in being fertilizer producers true to him, picturing in their mind fields of golden crops waving in the wind.

The fatherly Leader taught in concrete and clear-cut terms how to complete the facility with an annual production capacity of 200,000 tons of ammonium sulfate fertilizer and how to promote the project for an ammonium nitrate fertilizer shop which is of very great importance in improving the qualitative composition of fertilizers.

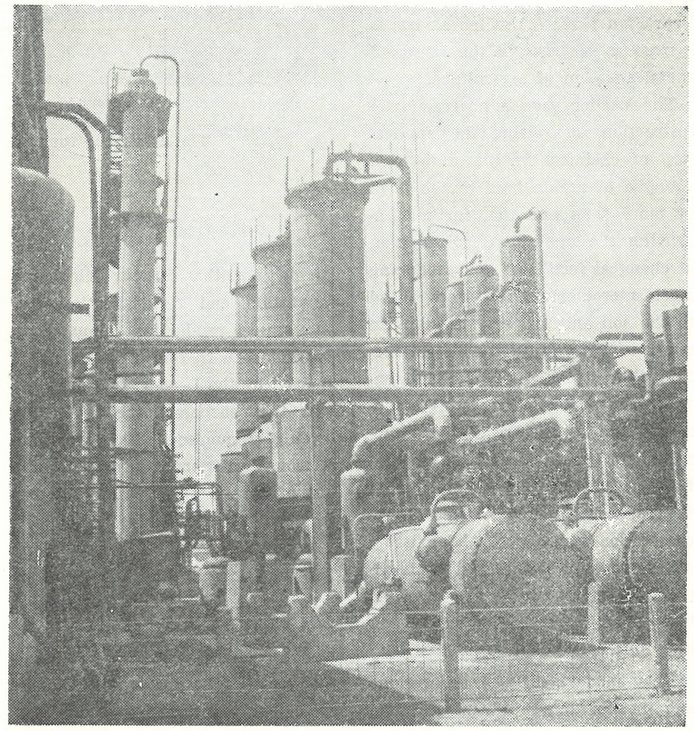
He stressed the need of training more technicians and skilled workers, and told them in detail how to make preparations for that work.

After the Leader's visit the workers of the factory mobilized inner reserves to the maximum and displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, thus building a 240,000-ton capacity ammonium sulfate fertilizer production facility, instead of the 200,000-ton capacity one.

They carried out the Leader's instructions through thick and thin, displaying mass heroism and peerless devotion. In April 1958 a grand commissioning ceremony of the ammonium nitrate fertilizer shop was held in the presence of the fatherly Leader, and a superphosphate production facility was completed in June 1959. As a result, the fertilizer production capacity surpassed by far the pre-liberation level and a great change took place in the qualitative composition of fertilizers.

During the Seven-Year Plan a tenacious struggle for increased production was waged to occupy another higher peak of socialism. The work-

Part of the shop for synthesizing ammonia through gasification of anthracite. It was built by the creative labour of our working class



ers of the factory created with credit an industry of synthesizing ammonia through gasification of anthracite, which is an embodiment of the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in a short space of time.

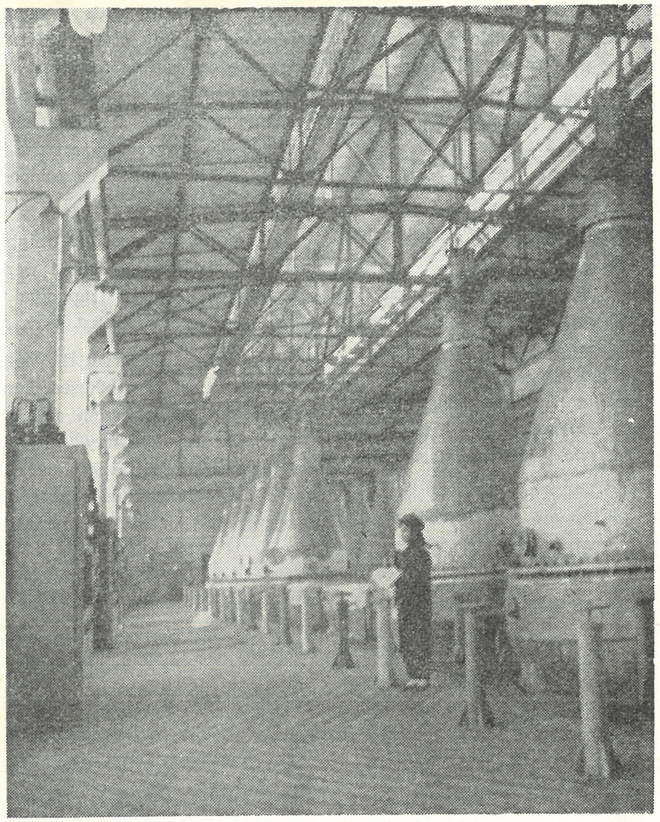
With the realization of the Leader's great original plan to establish an ammonia synthesizing industry which produces high-quality fertilizer mainly from anthracite found in rich abundance in our country, our fertilizer industry came to give fuller play to its might as an independent industry free from the shortage of raw materials.

The construction of the anthracite-gasification shop was followed by the completion of the modern urea fertilizer and undiluted sulfuric acid shops and the semi- and full-automation of all their production processes.

The workers of the fertilizer factory, on the basis of these great successes, started a new fight to hit a new production target under the Six-Year Plan (1971-76) which envisages a marked progress in the all-round chemicalization of agriculture.

The Leader gave a programmatic instruction on raising the application of chemical fertilizers to each *chongbo* of arable land to the level of more than one ton, further improving the qualitative composition of chemical fertilizers and producing more microelement fertilizers suited to the soil and property of crops in our country. Faithful to his instruction, they strove, first of all, to improve and perfect the existing equipment, take better care of the equipment and ensure the capacity operation of the existing machinery. At the same time, they worked to increase the capacity of the existing gas generating system and made vigorous preparations for the construction projects of new ammonia and urea fertilizer shops.

They made continued innovations and uninterrupted advance, introducing more than 500 inventions and innovation and rationalization proposals into production annually, in accordance with the grand blueprint charted by the Leader. In March last year they surpassed the production level of ammonium sulfate and phosphorous fertilizers envisaged for the end of the Six-Year Plan by 128 per cent and 23 per cent respectively.



The acidifying room of the ammonium nitrate shop

It turned out only ammonium sulfate fertilizer in the past but now puts out a variety of fertilizers — ammonium sulfate fertilizer, ammonium nitrate fertilizer, urea fertilizer, superphosphate of lime, microelement fertilizer, etc.— and mass-produces more than 200 kinds of chemical goods needed for the people's life.

PARENTAL LOVE

Busy with state affairs, small and big, as he is, the fatherly Leader has given on-the-spot guidance on 25 occasions and direct teachings 130 times to this factory since liberation.

Through these on-the-spot guidances and teachings, he clearly pointed out the tasks confronting the factory in each period and stage of the revolutionary development and the methods of their implementation and the direction of its development, solving knotty problems in good time. Not only that. He has looked after every aspect of its workers' life with paternal affection and granted all kinds of great favours to them.

Even in the difficult period of postwar rehabilitation and construction he sent a large number of milch cows for their health. And he saw to it that a 150 *chongbo* vegetable farm and pig and egg farms were created and a fishery set up for them to improve their dietary life. Not content with them, he looked to it that comfortable dwellings, kindergartens, creches, holiday homes, health resorts and sanatoria were built for them in scenic spots on the east coast.

Whenever he visited Hungnam, he first called at the workers' dwelling houses and looked after their life with paternal affection, and even went to the factory's clubhouse and the kitchen of its dining hall to see how the workers fared and took recreation. He even sent rush hour buses and trains and various recreation and cultural instruments for them.

Saying that harmful work should be eliminated in socialist industry, he took radical measures to turn harmful labour into harmless one. As a result, today this factory has become a factory which is clean and well-ventilated, and is semi- or fully-automated.

Stating that the building of socialism-communism requires a high political, cultural and technical level of the working class, he saw that a college, a higher technical school and a skilled worker-training school were established in the factory for its workers to study without leaving their jobs and that a foremen's school, a workteam leaders' school and a political school were set up to improve the political and professional qualifications of the factory's leading functionaries.

Thus, the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory has today become not only a big aggregate fertilizer production centre but also a comprehensive base for training native cadres.

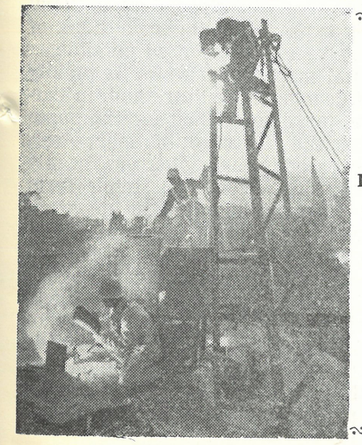
When the country was liberated this factory had only one Korean technician. But now it has one engineer or assistant engineer in five employees and the urea fertilizer shop, one technician in three and the ammonium nitrate fertilizer shop, one in two.

Indeed, the paternal love of the Leader for the workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory is loftier than the sky and deeper than the sea.

That is why the workers of the factory are putting a greater spur to the galloping Chollima to hit a higher production target, with a firm determination — intense loyalty — to live and die solely for the Leader.

Ever-prosperous will be the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory, our big aggregate fertilizer production centre, with the heroic workers infinitely faithful to the Leader.

Kim Jong Man



FRONT COVER: The construction site of a big chemical fibre factory seething with innovations

Photo by Ho Byong Sok

Agricultural Cooperativization in Our Country (1)

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, strictly basing himself on the *Juche* idea, advanced a unique policy suited to the specific conditions of our country in agricultural cooperativization as in all other work for the revolution and construction, and wisely led our people to carry it out.

Our people who had risen up upholding the Leader's policy and following his wise leadership, fulfilled the historic task of agricultural cooperativization victoriously through all difficulties and trials.

1. Socialist Transformation of Economic Forms Carried Out Prior to Technical Reform of Agriculture

The Workers' Party of Korea set forth the policy of transforming the economic forms along socialist lines prior to the technical reform of agriculture when the socialist reorganization of agriculture was raised as a mature demand in the postwar period, and pushed forward the cooperative movement without a loss of time.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"...Socialist transformation could not be held back when life itself demanded an immediate reorganization of the outdated relations of production and there were revolutionary forces prepared to carry it out. This was true even though the level of the development of the productive forces and of technology was relatively low." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 71.)

It was a general conception that agricultural cooperativization was possible only after industrialization, and no other experience was known than this method until our country started agricultural cooperativization.

When our Party put forward the policy of transforming the economic forms prior to technical reform, some people infected with dogmatism were dubious of it, saying "How can we proceed with agricultural cooperativization when we still do not have machines?" Moreover, the anti-Party factionalists took issue with the cooperativization, arguing "How can we do it when even those countries on a considerable level of industrial development fail to do?"

Since ours had been a backward colonial, semi-feudal society, the industry was quite negligible. Even that was destroyed during the war. In such a situation, if we had waited till up-to-date farm machines could be manufactured, we should have put off cooperativization for 10 years at least.

Some other people alleged that the socialist revolution in the northern half alone was still premature because our country was divided into the north and the south and the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was not yet triumphant throughout the country.

Those who argued that the cooperativization of agriculture was infeasible before the development of industry or that it was still premature were ignorant of the postwar situation of our country and the objective law of revolutionary development.

The agricultural cooperativization in our country was a mature demand in the postwar period.

It is very important to choose the time properly in any revolution. The same applies to movement for cooperativization. If it is started too early or too late, failing to seize the opportune time, there may be twists and turns.

The most appropriate time for agricultural cooperativization in our country was the postwar period. This was related with the consequences of the three-year war (June 1950-July 1953) imposed upon us by the U.S. imperialists. Our national economy was severely destroyed during the war; towns and rural villages were literally razed to the ground. The people were impoverished, suffering from the acute shortage of food and clothes.

We had to rehabilitate the national economy, lay the foundations of an independent national economy and improve the living conditions of the impoverished people as soon as possible.

One of the vital matters here was to rapidly rehabilitate and develop agriculture and, in particular, solve the problem of food for the population. However, the shortage of manpower, draught animals, seed grains, etc. was keenly felt in our countryside. Even such simple farm implements as weeding hoe and sickle were hardly available.

To crown it all, the limitations of individual peasant economy under the category of small commodity production manifested themselves most strikingly. Further maintenance of fragmented private farming would have made it impossible to restore the severely damaged agriculture rapidly. In addition, if we had relied on the small peasant economy in which the source of exploitation and poverty cannot be eliminated, we would not have been able to improve the living conditions of our peasants impoverished during the war and, above all, to solve the problem of an increased number of poor peasants produced by the war.

The socialist transformation of agriculture alone would make it possible to develop the agricultural production quickly in a planned way and find solutions for all the afore-said problems.

In this regard, our Party calculated that agriculture could be speedily rehabilitated and its production increased in reliance on the superiority of the system of cooperative economy even though there was no modern farm machine in our possession.

The cooperative economy based on teamwork can bring about much higher labour productivity than the private farming though it lacks in modern farm machines.

In the postwar years most of our peasants found themselves under the pressure of the necessity of pooling their strength in one way or other in farming and, accordingly, they themselves earnestly demanded agricultural cooperativization. Besides, at that time they had little interests in the ownership of land, for they were not in a position to till on their own all the land they had.

After the war the rich farmers found themselves well-nigh bankrupt. Due to the war they lost almost all their houses, farm implements and draught animals and their property left was negligible. All that they had was the land and the idea of exploiting others. As for the middle peasants, they were in the same plight as well-to-do peasants. The number of those who could manage to support themselves was small in our rural areas when the war was over.

Our Party considered that a most appropriate time for agricultural cooperativization had just come when the bulk of the rich farmers and middle peasants went bankrupt and the peasants were placed in an urgent position where they could not do farming unless they pooled their strength. Thus, it put forward the policy of agricultural cooperativization and started carrying it into effect without delay.

If we had put off the agricultural cooperative movement till the revival of the rich farmers and middle peasants instead of pushing it forward actively at that time, we might have met greater difficulty.

On the other hand, after the war we had in our countryside the internal revolutionary forces strong enough to carry out such a socio-economic reform as agricultural cooperativization.

In the post-liberation days our Party had trained large nuclear forces purposefully in the countryside. And the broad masses of the peasants were awakened in terms of class consciousness through the long-drawn-out struggle against the Japanese imperialists and landlords and through the stern ordeal of the war against the U.S. imperialists.

Especially, our peasants had a firm conviction through their experience that the path indicated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung would lead them to enjoy a happy life, and entrusted their destiny entirely to him.

This served as the most important political assets for our Party in accomplishing the difficult socio-economic reform like agricultural cooperativization.

The actual experience in our country fully justifies the teaching of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that even though the level of technology is low, the cooperativization should be carried out without delay when the life itself demands it urgently and the internal revolutionary forces are fully prepared to undertake it.

2. Experimental Stage

The Workers' Party of Korea set the stage for experiment in cooperativization.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party started by experimentally organizing and consolidating a few agricultural cooperatives in each county, beginning with the poor peasants and Party nuclei in the countryside." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 62.)

It was known in general that cooperativization should be carried out in the stage of socialist revolution, and the experience in other countries showed the superiority of cooperativization. Hence, some people figured that there might be no need for our country to pass an experimental stage. But our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw it in a different light. He distinctly taught that we must not rely only on others' experience and must accumulate our own because agricultural cooperativization was a deep-going, complicated socio-economic change.

The peasants, by nature, are rather conservative. They do not readily accept experience in other areas, however good it may be, until they see its excellence with their own eyes and realize it through their own experience. Therefore, with universal principle or foreign experience alone we could not persuade them. The important thing was to persuade and educate them by accumulating our own experience and showing them in practice the advantages of the cooperative economy while stepping up ideological education among them.

True to the teaching of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party marked off the period from 1953 to 1954 as an experimental stage.

The important question to be solved in this stage was what section of the peasants should be drawn into experimental cooperatives, where they should be formed and how many.

Our Party, to begin with, organized experimentally the cooperatives, which were made up of the poor peasants and Party nuclei in the countryside. The poor peasants had keener interests than anyone else in the cooperative movement since their economic foundation was the weakest. Therefore, our Party was right in view of the class principles when it admitted them into the cooperatives at first. We could accumulate the best experience in cooperativization by relying on their enthusiasm. Our Party organized a few cooperatives in each county in the experimental stage. The peasants' living conditions are different and so are the geographical conditions in our country.

It is therefore necessary to accumulate concrete experience under different conditions if the cooperative movement is to be guided in conformity with the specific realities of each district. And it is better to show the peasants the experience in their own district than that in other areas in educating them by giving them practical examples of the advantages of cooperative economy. That was why our Party made sure that experience was gained with a county as a unit. The county has little difference both in the living conditions of the peasants and the geographical conditions and is the lowest unit of Party and administrative guidance.

In the experimental stage our Party paid deep attention to management of the experimentally organized cooperatives so that they could demonstrate to the full the advantages of the socialist cooperative economy.

Thanks to the Party and state assistance the cooperatives consisting of the poor peasants could clearly demonstrate the superiority of cooperative economy over the private farming even though they did not have modern farm machines, and could widely introduce the achievements of modern science and technology into agricultural production.

Through the experimental stage, our Party, firstly, could correctly determine the form and scale of a cooperative and pace of cooperativization suitable to the actual conditions of our country, secondly, could make the leading functionaries accumulate experience and have confidence in organizing the cooperatives and, thirdly, could induce, on the basis of its own experience, the broad masses of the peasants, particularly the middle peasants, to join the cooperatives of their own free will, by showing them the practical advantages of cooperative economy.

Herein lay one of the important guarantees for ensuring the smooth progress of the cooperative movement in our country.

At the Plenary Meeting of its Central Committee held in November 1954 the Workers' Party of Korea summed up the successes achieved in the experimental stage of the cooperative movement and set forth the task of carrying it on on a mass scale.

3. Types of Cooperatives Suited to Our Specific Conditions

The Workers' Party of Korea set the types of cooperatives in keeping with the specific conditions of our country.

With the massive involvement of peasants in the cooperative economy, it became a matter of great importance how to determine on the types of cooperatives. It was a very serious problem having a direct bearing on the long tradition of private ownership and the personal interests of the peasants.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In consideration of the fact that the land remained the private property of the peasants and their economic position and preparedness varied, our Party laid down three types of cooperative farming at the beginning of the cooperative movement and, in organizing co-operatives, led the peasants to choose the suitable type according to their specific conditions." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 290.)

In our country the land had been under peasants' private ownership.

Besides, their economic status and ideological levels varied.

Under these circumstances, the peasants could only be easily led to cooperativization when the types of cooperatives were well-defined differently so that they might be readily accepted by the peasants who were in different positions. Our Party gave this matter a serious consideration and set three types of cooperatives—the first, the second and the third types.

The first type was the permanent mutual-aid workteam in which only the work was jointly done—an embryo of socialism.

In our countryside there had been a conventional practice of lending a helping hand on a reciprocal basis, the practice of doing labour-consuming farm work through temporary communal labour.

The first type proved effective in bringing home to the peasants the advantages of collective labour and joint production and inducing them to readily accept higher types of cooperatives on the basis of such national tradition.

The second type was a semi-socialist form in which the cooperative economy was run, with land incorporated in it, leaving the private ownership of land intact, while the products were distributed according to the amount of work performed and the size of land pooled.

Under the second type the distribution of products was presented as an important question, whereas under the first type the question of distribution was not raised because only the work was jointly done and the products were taken by each individual as in private farming.

Our Party saw to it that under the second type the products were shared according to the size of land pooled and the amount of work performed. The distribution of products according to the land, in essence, was based on the private ownership of the means of production. Precisely herein lies the semi-socialist character of the second type. The distribution of a certain amount of products in accordance with the land brought the middle peasants to willingly merge their lands in the cooperative economy.

Our Party, however, restricted the sharing out of products according to the land to a certain degree. In other words, the dividends were not allowed to exceed 20 per cent of the total and those who failed to earn 120 man-days a year were precluded from this category of distribution by regulations.

This led to the restriction of unearned income and strengthening of the socialist character of cooperatives.

As cooperatives' economic conditions improved and peasants' consciousness heightened, the scope of collective ownership of the means of production was expanded, the share of distribution according to the land gradually reduced and the proportion of division according to the work increased step by step.

The cooperatives of the second type were thus made to develop into those of the third type.

The third type was a perfect form of socialist economy in which both manpower and means of production were pooled and distribution was made exclusively in accordance with the work done.

Our Party ensured that the peasants freely chose one of the three types as required by their specific conditions. This served to prevent the inclination to think that formation of cooperatives must start with the lowest type and then develop to higher ones and the tendency to consider that, on the contrary, it must begin with the highest type, disregarding the concrete realities.

In our country the cooperatives of the third type held an overwhelming proportion from the outset and even those which had started with the second type, small in number, soon adopted the highest form, as a result of our Party's education of the peasants through tireless explanation and persuasion and thanks to the practical examples shown to the peasants in making them deeply convinced of the superiority of the cooperative economy.

Under the guidance of the Party, such means of production as draught animals and farm implements, too, were pooled to suit our actual conditions.

These production means were put together according to the desire of the members of the cooperatives or were used commonly while continuing to be under private ownership for a definite period of time.

In case of incorporating such production means, due compensations were set at assessment committee meetings with the participation of the owners.

Thus, a very smooth incorporation of the means of production including draft animals and farm implements were ensured.

This was how our Party defined the types of cooperative farming and the methods of pooling the means of production in conformity with the specific conditions of our countryside and led without difficulty the broad sectors of peasants, the middle peasants in particular, to cooperativization.

(To Be Continued)

Machines Do Farm Work

The Ryongyon Collective Farm lies on our west coast.

This farm raises rice and cultivates maize, wheat, sunflower and rape as the first or second crops. It also produces fruits and meat. The level of mechanization of farm work has risen greatly in recent years on this farm as on all other farms.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party and the Government of the Republic have guaranteed that tractors, trucks and different kinds of efficient farm machines, chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals were produced in large quantities for the countryside. As a result, the level of mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture has risen greatly and our peasants are gradually being freed from hard and backbreaking work."

The farm has 12,000 *chongbo* (One *chongbo* approximates one hectare.) of farm land; it has 5.6 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units), one truck, 34 tractor-drawn farm machines and 52 small and large farm machines for every 100 *chongbo* of fields. They are now being effectively used for the comprehensive mechanization of farming operations.

The farmers also made by themselves and introduced farm machines suited to the actual conditions of their farm. They readjusted fields and built fine roads for the effective use of farm machines.

Today on this farm 98 per cent of its operations have been mechanized.

Last year the farm cultivated 10 *chongbo* of dry fields per farmer and reaped a good harvest by mechanizing all the work in the farming of wheat raised as the first crop and almost all operations in the cultivation of maize planted as the second crop.

It also applied mechanization to all paddy-field operations, including some which had been said difficult to be mechanized and every farmer cultivated 5.5 *chongbo* of paddy fields.

The level of mechanization has risen greatly in stockbreeding and fruit culture, too.

Irrigation and electrification have already been completed on this farm like on other farms.

The vigorous promotion of comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization has brought about a great change in the life and working conditions of the farmers.

Arduous, labour-consuming jobs as well as secondary work have been mechanized. As a result, farming work has become much easier and the working day shortened greatly, and peasants have become able to devote more hours to political as well as technical study. They also enjoy a cultural life at their clubhouse and homes.

Agricultural production is growing every year thanks to mechanization.

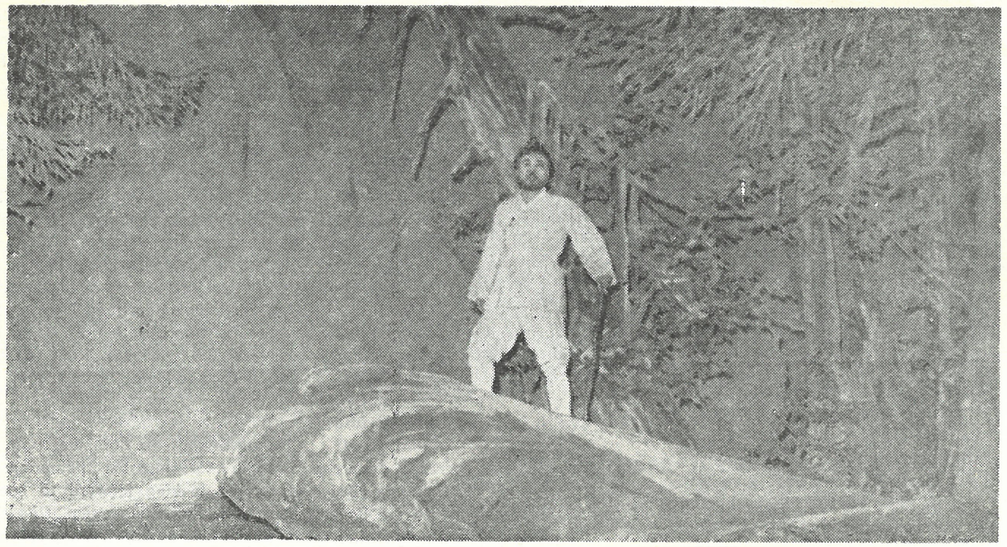
The per-*chongbo* grain yield in 1971 increased 3.3 times as compared with 1960 and fruit production made a signal progress. Meat output grew 10 times in the same period.

In 1972 they put out much more farm produce than in 1971.

The peasants of this locality lived in poverty, suffering the oppression and exploitation of Japs and landlords and doing backbreaking labour with primitive labour tools such as hoe, sickle and so on, under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. They, however, are now living an abundant life, doing their work easily and pleasantly on a socialist modern farm built by the Leader and turning out much farm produce.

Our Party's policy of lessening considerably the difference between industrial and agricultural labour finds its splendid implementation also on this farm.

Song Se Jin



The hero, Choe Byong Hun, signals guerillas after decoying large Japanese troops into the Hongsan-gol valley at the risk of his life according to the order of the Headquarters

A Revolutionary Opera "Tell, Ye Forest!"

Our opera production group has already created revolutionary masterpieces "A Sea of Blood" and "A Flower Girl," and recently staged a revolutionary opera "Tell, Ye Forest!"

The opera is a five-act and six-scene play. It is about the indomitable, heroic struggle of an underground political worker who fought in the rear of the enemy according to the order of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, in the days of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It is a heroic epic giving a vivid, profound portrayal of the Korean People's Revolutionary Armymen's infinite reverence for and intense loyalty to the Leader, ardent love for and unselfish devotion to the fatherland and the people, unyielding, lofty revolutionary spirit, revolutionary optimism and noble communist morality.

Choe Byong Hun, the hero, in disguise of a "village head," begins to carry out in the enemy-held area the honorable revolutionary task given by the Headquarters as an underground political worker.

He collects the information about the enemies in the course of his contact with them and reports it to the Headquarters, protects the revolutionary people from the enemies, and secures the guerillas supplies.

He fulfils his revolutionary task, overcoming manifold difficulties and ordeals. As a "village head," he has to "obey" the Japanese imperialists to gain their "confidence" and behave rudely to people as the enemies tell him to.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in words to this effect:

Communists must fight selflessly for the people's interests and live for the people's sake.

Choe Byong Hun is "obedient" to the enemies even for the sake of appearance. But it is quite a torture for him, a revolutionary soldier true to the Leader and a Communist fighting devotedly for the people. In the presence of the enemies, he must be hostile to his countrymen who are writhing in the depth of misery as a ruined people; he has to drive hunger-stricken people into building fortresses for the enemy. He bears all pains to carry out his revolutionary task, but his heart bleeds all the time.

The villagers who respected him, and even his only daughter Bok Sun are indignant with him, "village head."

One day, Yong Ho, Bok Sun's lover, and village youths, awakened under the influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle guided by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, make a plan to set fire to the Japs' barracks with a fierce hatred for them.

Yong Ho gives Bok Sun a task to carry explosives into the garrison barracks. Unfortunately, however, they are betrayed to the enemy by a spy named Yong Taek, who is one of the village youths, and are exposed to danger.

Choe Byong Hun sees through the enemies' plot and stops Bok Sun from carrying the explosives, thereby rescuing them from danger.

But the village youths don't know Byong Hun's real intention, and despise and hate his daughter Bok Sun. They think that he deliberately prevents them from carrying out their plan.

Bok Sun was bereft of her mother in her early age, and her father has been the only prop and stay of her. But now she has no one in this world to appeal to for her sorrow. In her grief, she even decides to drown herself in the flower lake:

Waves of flower, tell me where I shall go.
No one answers in this spacious heaven and earth.
I'd rather drown myself into the Flower Lake
And follow my dear mother.
If my death makes father give up the village head,
I'll have nothing more to be desired.

Her father Choe Byong Hun's heart is fit to burst at his pitiful daughter who is about to throw herself into the lake, unable to understand his mind.

Stopping her, Choe Byong Hun renews his revolutionary resolution.

He bears insults to himself and painful experiences and pretends ignorance of people's sufferings, guards the secrecy of the organization even at the risk of his life in adversity, and weathers through all difficulties with a high degree of revolutionary consciousness and an indomitable will-power:

The secret kept deep in my breast
Shall I tell to my loving daughter?
My solemn pledge given to the revolution
How can I break driven by pity and tears?
The organization's secret is dearer than my life.
I can't open my heart to my daughter and neighbours.

One day Choe Byong Hun, feigning himself to be drunken, tells village youths that there are only sentries in the garrison barracks.

Yong Ho and other young men blow up the barracks with burning hatred, and leave the village to join the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Having learned that Yong Ho is missing after the incident, the Japs threaten the villagers with bayonet to produce the "prime mover." The brutal Japanese imperialists are going to massacre the villagers if they fail to betray him into their hands. At this critical moment Choe Byong Hun lays the "blame" on Song Myong Shik, whom he trusts, father of Yong Ho, delivers the villagers from danger, and wins a deeper "trust" from the enemy.

Choe Byong Hun continues with his struggle for national liberation in adversity, looking forward to seeing General Kim Il Sung again. One day, he meets his son-in-law Yong Ho, now an underground political worker, and a Revolutionary Army commanding officer, both sent by the Headquarters, and receives a precious watch permeated with the General's profound love. He has an honourable task to decoy the enemies into the Hongsan-gol valley. He, picturing the General in his mind, firmly determines to fulfil his revolutionary task at any cost.

There comes the day of life-and-death battle.

His daughter has got to sleep with tears in her eyes but sobs in her sleep, lamenting for his coldheartedness. He hesitates and feels sorry for his daughter. He awakes her from her sleep.

He opens his heart to his daughter. He, not as a mere father but as a revolutionary, gives her the first honourable revolutionary task to go to "Bom-gol" and tell that "cocks have first crowed." And he takes the watch out of his pocket, hands it over to her, and sings:

Let's travel the thorny path of revolution
To liberate the homeland.
We will fight as the General's soldiers
With single-hearted loyalty, generation after generation.

Then there goes a chorus as if to express father's mind:

Honourable is it both to live and die for the revolution.
How can we make revolution in easy circumstances?
Father and daughter leave their home.

Possessed of lofty spiritual and moral traits as a Korean Communist who considers it an honour to live and die for the revolution and is single-heartedly loyal to the Leader, Choe Byong Hun, the hero, readily decoys the enemies into the Hongsan-gol valley at the risk of his life.

According to the brilliant guerrilla tactics of the Leader, the hero leads the Japs into the valley and gives the prearranged signal, prepared for death. The ambushing Korean People's Revolutionary Armymen rain volleys on the enemies.

They achieve a brilliant victory and the enemies are annihilated.

On the day when the village is liberated, there are moving reunions and meeting of people — Choe Byong Hun and his daughter Bok Sun, the KPRA men and the villagers, and Song Myong Shik who was in prison and Yong Ho who is now a guerrilla.

On this happy day the villagers know that Choe Byong Hun, the "village head," is a proud member of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army who is fighting to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors. Choe Byong Hun— who has fought, enduring all pains, among the enemies, with a deep conviction that the day would surely come when his people would warmly embrace him— is moved to tears.

The audience learn from the hero, Choe Byong Hun, a great revolutionary truth that a revolutionary should fight with a revolutionary faith and an unshakable conviction of victory in all adversity, even on a solitary island in the ocean, giving his youth and life for the cause of revolution guided by his great leader.

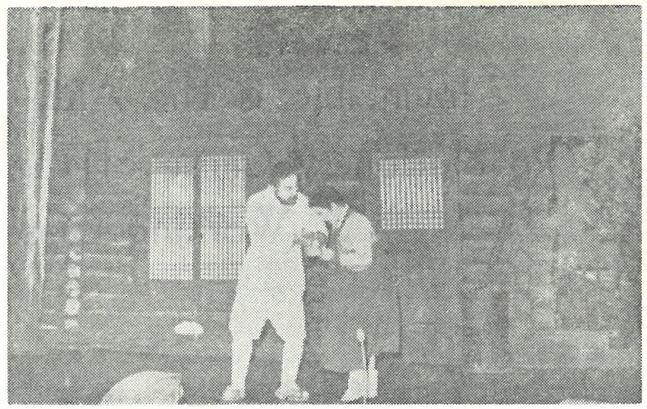
The villagers undauntedly fight the Japanese imperialists, looking up at the torchlight of national liberation burning high over Mt. Paekdu-san, the sacred mountain of revolution. Through them, the revolutionary opera "Tell, Ye Forest!" vividly shows the revolutionary mettle and indomitable spirit of the Korean people who waged a strenuous struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the class enemies, boundlessly revering the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and entrusting their destinies entirely to him.

The work fully meets the requirement of the revolutionary opera in content and form. Its music is composed mainly of popular stanzas which suit our people's sentiments, and are easy for them to understand and sing; it makes good use of various means of description— beautiful national dances and stage settings — in line with the principles of the creation of revolutionary opera, thereby bringing its artisty to a higher plane.

It is another invaluable property of our revolutionary opera which is flowering thanks to the wise guidance of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and his outstanding aesthetic thought on the creation of opera.

The revolutionary opera "Tell, Ye Forest!" inspires powerfully our working people in the revolution and greatly contributes to the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society by giving a truthful picture of the lofty spirit of revolutionaries, Communists.

Yu Jung Ho



Leaving for leading the enemy into the Hongsan-gol valley, Choe Byong Hun tells his daughter to be faithful to General Kim Il Sung, giving her the watch presented by the General

Choe Byong Hun cleverly lures away a special agent of the Japanese imperialists who has suddenly appeared when villagers are preparing for supplies to be sent to the guerillas

Choe Byong Hun rescues villagers from the danger of massacre caused by the blowing up of the Japanese imperialist troops' barracks, by laying the "blame" on father of Yong Ho

Invincible Is the Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the International Working Class

Full of pride and joy of having elected their great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our working people greet May Day, the international holiday demonstrating the united militant might of the working class and other toiling people the word over, with a grand struggle to overfulfil before October 10 the plan for this year which is of decisive significance in carrying out the Six-Year Plan.

On this occasion our Party and people extend warm congratulations and militant solidarity to the working class and other toiling people and revolutionary friends of all countries who are fighting for peace and democracy, national independence, and for victory in the cause of socialism and communism.

The modern history of mankind since the working class and other toiling people of the world began to celebrate May Day as a day for demonstrating their international unity and militant might, is crowded with revolutionary events of weighty import. In this period radical revolutionary changes have taken place in the development of human history due to the powerful struggles of the world working class and oppressed peoples.

The time has gone never to return when a handful of imperialist billionaires dominated the world, exploiting and plundering people at will; the face of the world has undergone a radical change.

Socialism has developed into a world system and has grown stronger.

Under the wise guidance of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, our working class and other toiling people have won brilliant victories and performed great exploits in the revolution and construction, which will go down in letters of gold in the history of our homeland, and made tremendous contributions to the development of the world revolution.

Our people has established a most advanced socialist system in the northern half of the Republic and built a socialist power, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, under the brilliant guidance of their great Leader.

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, our people defeated two imperialisms, Japanese and U.S., and have turned the whole country into an impregnable fortress which enables them to wipe out imperialists to the last man whenever the enemies make armed attack on them.

Our people are closely rallied around the great Leader and their political and ideological unity is indestructible. They are rushing ahead like the wind toward the complete victory of socialism and the bright morrow of communism.

Along the strategic and tactical lines of the south Korean revolution and national reunification advanced by the Leader, the south Korean people are fighting more valiantly for democratic freedoms and the right to existence, and for the independent, peaceful reunification of their country, expanding and consolidating the organizations of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification. They fight the enemy even in prisons and on the gallows.

Today the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan are fighting stubbornly to defend their democratic national rights and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of their homeland.

Hundreds of millions of peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America, who were oppressed and exploited by the imperialists for centuries, have cast off the cursed colonial yoke and won national independence. They are now registering brilliant achievements in the struggle to crush the old system of imperialism and colonialism and build a new life under the banner of independence and self-reliance.

Those peoples, who are still under imperialist yoke, are struggling heroically, with arms in hands, against the aggressive forces of foreign imperialism.

Through the heroic war of resistance for saving their countries against U.S. imperialism the Indochinese peoples have successfully frustrated the notorious war plans of U.S. imperialism which are propelled under the signboard of the "Nixon doctrine," and won fresh, great victories on all fronts of Indochina.

Powerful struggles are on in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and other African countries, and in many Latin American countries.

Revolutionary struggles of working classes and other toiling people are mounting higher against the oppression and exploitation of capital and for the right to live and democratic freedoms in Japan, Britain, the United States and other capitalist countries.

Through these struggles the international working class and other toiling people are strengthening their militant solidarity and friendship.

The U.S.-led imperialists are hit hard everywhere in the world. But they cling desperately as yet to war and aggression to save themselves from their doom.

The U.S. imperialists carry on aggressive wars against the progressive peoples under the signboard of "peace," openly pursuing the "policy of strength"; they intensify their ideological and political destructive activities against other countries.

With aggression spearheaded especially against Asia, they are stepping up aggression with their troops, and at the same time, are hard at work to draw the Japanese militarists burning with a wild ambition of overseas expansion in their plot for another war in Korea according to the notorious aggressive "Nixon doctrine."

They hamper in every way our country's reunification to save their policy of Asian aggression from its bankruptcy and craftily seek to attain their aggressive end easily by making Koreans fight Koreans.

They support in word the north-south talks, but, in deed, don't withdraw their aggressive troops from south Korea, increasing them. And they are instigating more madly than ever the bellicose elements of south Korea to step up war preparations, making powder-reeking statements: they will "continue to carry out the commitments for the defence of south Korea" and "promote the plan for the modernization of the ROK army."

All facts prove convincingly that U.S. imperialism is the most heinous and shameless aggressor and plunderer of modern times, and the principal enemy of all the progressive people of the world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"There is no more pressing task on the international scene today than fighting the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. Only through a relentless struggle against the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism can world peace be safeguarded, and can victory be attained in the struggle for national liberation and independence and for democracy and socialism." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 489.)

The struggle against U.S. imperialism is the most pressing task of the international working class and the revolutionary people.

Without fighting U.S. imperialism people cannot emerge victorious from their revolutionary cause.

The militant solidarity of the international working class and the anti-imperialist forces is the firm guarantee of victory in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

In order to thwart the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war the broad anti-imperialist forces must jointly dismember U.S. imperialism everywhere in the world it has set its foot and frustrate its aggressive world strategy.

U.S. imperialism will finally go to ruin when all peoples wage the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle more vigorously throughout the world and jointly hit and apply pressure to it.

It is an invariable principle governing the activities of our Party and the Government of our Republic to exert every effort to develop the world revolutionary movement and establish close ties with it.

Our Party and people strive to strengthen the militant solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, while working in every way to increase their own revolutionary forces.

They are very grateful to the world revolutionary peoples for their support to and solidarity with their revolutionary cause to withdraw the U.S. imperialists from south Korea, reunify their country independently and peacefully and attain the complete victory of socialism.

Holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, our Party and people will, as ever, stubbornly fight on for peace, democracy, national independence and for victory in the cause of socialism and communism, in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, in unity with the Communist and Workers' Parties, in unity with the fighting tri-continental peoples and in unity with the world peace-loving peoples.

The anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the world revolutionary people will surely be crowned with victory.

South Korean People's Struggle Against Traitorous May 10 Separate Elections

The south Korean people have kept up an unflagging revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism and its underlings ever since the country's liberation.

The struggle against the traitorous May 10 separate elections in 1948, 25 years ago, was one of nation-wide battles against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation in the early days of the struggle of that kind.

At the time of the struggle our people were exposed to a mortal danger of territorial division and national split owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policy of colonial enslavement.

The U.S. imperialists, the Korean people's sworn enemy, had proclaimed a naked colonial military fascist rule, "military administration," on their occupation of south Korea after liberation and whipped together the reactionary forces to establish their foothold, while suppressing the patriotic democratic forces, and sought to turn south Korea into their colony and military base for aggression.

Around that time the U.S. imperialists' machinations for the division of our country became strongly marked. The Korean people demanded that the Korean question should be solved by themselves without any interference of outside forces. In disregard of such unanimous demand and will of the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists illegally placed that question before the United Nations and plotted to cook up a "U.N. Commission on Korea," their "yesman" machine, by setting their voting machine in motion, to carry out separate elections in south Korea under its supervision, fabricate a puppet government and perpetuate our national split.

The situation urgently required all patriotic democratic forces in north and south Korea to unite and crush the U.S. imperialists' scheme for the split of our nation, establish a unified democratic government and open up a decisive phase in the independent, peaceful reunification of our country.

In this connection, the great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung said at that time:

"Everybody who loves sincerely his homeland must resolutely boycott the traitorous separate elections....

"We must make all-out efforts to develop nation-wide struggles to construct a unified, sovereign and independent state and set up a unified government on a democratic principle."

The Korean issue ought to be settled by the Korean people according to their own will, and an all-Korea supreme legislative organ and government should be established not through separate elections but north-south general elections to achieve independent national reunification.

The south Korean people had waged an untiring struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation from the first day of U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea, looking up to the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sun of our nation. In enthusiastic response to the call of the Leader they rose resolutely to struggle to foil the anti-popular traitorous separate elections.

The historic joint conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea convened by Comrade Kim Il Sung in April 1948 in Pyongyang was of weighty significance in uniting all the patriotic democratic forces of north and south Korea, thwarting the U.S. imperialists' plot for separate elections and in developing a vigorous struggle for building a unified, sovereign and independent state.

After the conference the people of all walks of life in the northern half held in succession mass rallies and demonstrations in different parts to support the decisions of the conference and oppose separate elections to be conducted in south Korea.

Inspired by the support of the people in the northern half, the south Korean people fought staunchly against separate elections despite the cruel suppression and terrorism by the enemy. They staged mass demonstrations and torchlight processions everywhere in south Korea chanting slogans "U.N. Commission on Korea, out!", "U.S. troops, go home at once!" and "Oppose traitorous separate elections." Workers and students went on strikes and revolts broke out in many places against the separate elections. The people boycotted the elections, raided, destroyed or burned down hundreds of puppet ruling organs, polling places and police stations, and disposed of vicious policemen and stooges in many places. The transport and communications were paralyzed throughout south Korea. On Cheju-do Island, guerillas conducted an armed struggle and totally frustrated the elections. According to the announcement of south Korea's "election committee," 10 to 20 per cent of the voters in North and South Kyongsang Provinces participated in election under duress. Leftist parties and social organizations as well as middle-of-the-road parties and social bodies and many rightist parties and social organizations boycotted the separate elections.

The U.S. imperialists mobilized their aggressive troops, all south Korean police and terrorist gangs, but they could not break down the heroic resistance struggle of the people for the freedom, reunification and independence of their country. Through their heroic struggle, the south Korean people, in fact, completely foiled the separate elections held by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to cook up a puppet government. They also dealt a telling blow to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and demonstrated to the whole world their indomitable spirit to achieve independent national reunification.

The cunning U.S. imperialists, however, forged the results of abortive "election" and formed a separate puppet government of their underlings by fraudulent means.

Thus, the traitorous, dependent puppet government of Syngman Rhee was fabricated by the U.S. imperialists at the point of the bayonet. It was the "U.S. military government," the open colonial military fascist ruling machinery of the U.S. imperialists, which bore the signboard of the "ROK government"; it was a camouflage of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and an instrument faithfully executing its policy of aggression.

Through the puppet government and with their "aid" as a bait, the U.S. imperialists placed south Korea under their control politically, economically, culturally and militarily, turned it into their complete military base for aggression, military appendage, and executed their policies of aggression and war more zealously in reliance on military fascist dictatorship. They condemned the south Korean people to misfortunes and miseries and subjected them to terrorism and repression. That was why the south Korean people resolutely fought against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their colonial rule.

Under the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung general elections were conducted in north and south Korea and the glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—was founded according to the general will of the entire Korean people. The DPRK Government is a sole legal government, a unified all-Korea central government, representing the interests and will of the entire Korean people. After its establishment the south Korean people fought more vigorously against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation under the banner of the Republic.

In October and November 1948 south Korean workers went on general strikes shouting, "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" and "ROK" armymen rose in revolts; the south Korean people demonstrated to the whole world their heroic mettle in the Popular Uprising of April 1960 which led to the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee puppet government; they fought against the treacherous "ROK-Japan talks" on June 3, 1964, and waged a struggle against the "ROK-Japan treaty," and later on they continued with their struggle. Through these struggles the south Korean people showed the whole world that they fight heroically against the U.S. imperialist colonial fascist rule and for freedom and liberation and the reunification of their country.

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there is resistance of the people. Without struggle against oppressors the people cannot attain freedom and liberation. The south Korean people who undergo all sufferings and misfortunes under the colonial military fascist rule of U.S. imperialism are waging vigorously anti-U.S., national-salvation struggles in various forms for the right to existence, democracy and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

There may be turns and twists, difficulties and hardships in the way of their struggle. But through struggles, the south Korean people will gain valuable experiences and learn lessons, will be more awakened and tempered and accumulate and strengthen their revolutionary forces. They thereby will overthrow the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and win victory in their revolutionary struggle. They will drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and certainly accomplish the reunification of the country together with the people in the north.

The final victory belongs to the south Korean people who are fighting energetically under the banner of anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

Sok Sun Il

Developing Democratic National Education of Korean Nationals in Japan

Today the Korean nationals in Japan are fighting in defence of the right to democratic, national education, under the banner of the revolutionary *Juche* idea of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Democratic, national education is one of the cardinal tasks of the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan); it is a work to win national rights, consolidate national unity, and to train the rising generation as the successors to the Chongryon's patriotic work and fully prepare them for national reunification and socialist construction.

The fatherly Leader has devoted a constant, deep concern for the development of education of the children of our compatriots in Japan who had long lived in ignorance and humiliation on account of the colonial enslavement policy of Japanese imperialism. He has remitted them a huge amount of educational aid funds and scholarships — over 13,248,071,000 yen (in Japanese currency)— on 48 occasions up to this day since 1957, when our economic situation was still very difficult due to war destruction.

He also sent them many fine teaching aids, textbooks, stuffed specimens of birds and animals of the homeland, different kinds of flower seeds and even national musical instruments for national education.

He accorded the highest glory of visiting the motherland to the soccer team of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School and the music and dance circle of the Yokohama Korean Primary School and the delegation of Korean scientists in Japan, in consideration of the longing of Koreans and their children in Japan for the homeland.

Nor is this all. He awarded many educational workers state decorations and the DPRK's Professorship and Associate Professorship and the title of Merited Teacher, in high appreciation of their patriotic enthusiasm displayed in training the younger generation as reliable workers for the homeland.

Indeed, schools under the Chongryon all bask in the profound love and favours of the fatherly Leader, and all the Korean children and educational workers in Japan are always under his care warmer than the sun.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the future, too, the Korean citizens in Japan should continue to struggle resolutely to develop national education and achieve the freedom of return home and visit to their country, united closely around the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), under the banner of the *Juche* idea."

Our compatriots, immensely encouraged by the warm love and solicitude of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are striving to develop their democratic, national education, according to his *Juche*-oriented educational idea and his teachings on school education.

The Chongryon organizations and the compatriots are working firmly to establish the ideological system of *Juche* in their national education and to raise the quality of school education to a higher level.

The Korean school boys and girls study the revolutionary ideology of Marshal Kim Il Sung and his glorious, brilliant revolutionary history in the carefully-arranged rooms for the study of the revolutionary history of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

They boundlessly respect the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and make it an unshakable creed to think and act upon his teachings and to put them into practice without fail.

They are growing up to be successors to our revolutionary traditions, competent builders of socialism, who are infinitely loyal to the fatherly Leader and equipped with knowledge, lofty moral qualities and strong physique.

The Korean citizens are striving to establish a well-organized system of national education and enrol more Korean children in their schools.

They have set up a well-regulated educational system from primary school to university, and are giving education to their children in their mother tongue at fine schools.

The Chongryon has the Korean University, 160 regular schools, kindergartens attached to primary schools, hundreds of national classes (classes for Korean children in Japanese schools) and evening schools.

It has made a vigorous movement to admit into its schools the schoolage children of the compatriots in and out of its organizations and under the influence of the "Mindan" ("League of ROK Residents in Japan") or Korean boys and girls attending Japanese schools. More than 30,000 students have already returned home, and over 40,000 Korean boys and girls are now studying in Korean schools, with the educational aid funds and scholarships and stipends sent by the fatherly Leader.

The Chongryon organizations and the Koreans in Japan are working hard to lay the solid foundations of the schools.

Inspired by the solicitude of the Leader, they have set up many schools and educational establishments in the patriotic spirit of self-reliance.

Last year, they erected buildings and gymnasiums for the Gunma Korean Middle School and the Seiban Korean Middle School and nine other schools.

On the other hand, the Koreans, united closely around the Chongryon, are waging a resolute struggle to defend the right to national education, frustrating at every step the enemies' mounting suppression of their democratic, national education.

Now the Japanese reactionaries are kidnapping and killing Koreans, educational workers and students under unwarrantable excuses and even setting fire to Korean schools.

The Japanese government has not yet given legal sanction to some Korean schools, enforcing national discrimination against them.

In the light of international law and moral justice, the Japanese government should stop all manner of its persecution and suppression of the Korean citizens and students at once and unconditionally guarantee them the right to democratic, national education.

Today, the struggle of the Chongryon and Koreans in Japan for the right to democratic, national education enjoys high appraisal and support from the Japanese people as well as the progressive peoples of the world because of its justness.

Our compatriots receive active support from many Japanese political parties, public organizations, and prominent figures of political, public, educational and legal worlds and the press and the broad masses of Japanese people, the peoples of the socialist countries and newly-independent states, and from international democratic organizations, in their struggle for the right to national education.

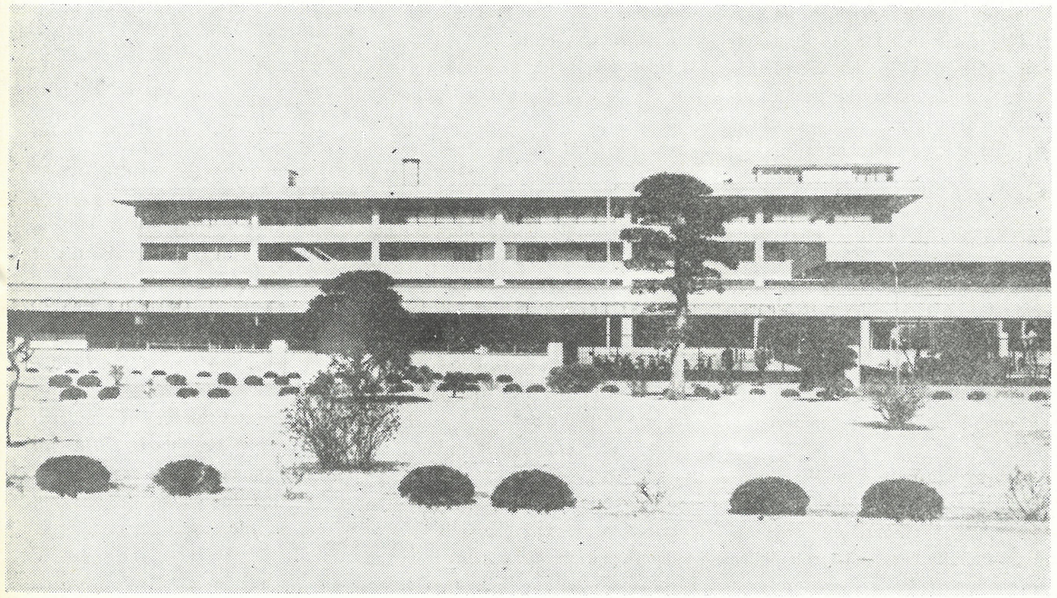
Thanks to the stubborn struggle of our compatriots in Japan and to the support of the Korean and Japanese peoples and unbiased world public opinion, the Chongryon has obtained sanction for the establishment of 157 schools and legal authorization of 28 prefectural societies of Korean educationists and has defended the freedom of democratic, national education, frustrating the scheme to fabricate a "law of foreigners' school" which the Japanese government attempted to pass through the Diet several times.

Our people will, as ever, dynamically fight in defence of the right to national education and other democratic national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan in close unity with the international revolutionary forces.

Today all the Chongryon organizations and our compatriots are fully determined to answer the fatherly Leader's profound love and solicitude with loyalty by thoroughly carrying into practice his original thought on the overseas compatriots' education and making a great advance in their national education, rallied closely around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Son Yu Gong

Part of the Korean University built in Japan under the paternal care of the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung



Just Liberation Struggle of African Peoples Is Sure to Win

The African peoples greet the "African Freedom Day" in the thick of an anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

On this occasion, the Korean people express their firm militant solidarity with the African peoples in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for national independence and the complete emancipation and unity of Africa.

Enjoying every support and encouragement from the revolutionary and progressive peoples of the world, the African peoples are carrying on more vigorously their anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle.

The peoples of the newly-independent countries are striving to smash all subversive and sabotaging activities of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries, consolidate national independence and build national economies and national cultures under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

In Guinea (Bissau), Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia still under the colonial yoke of imperialism, the peoples are bravely fighting in arms to throw off that cursed yoke once and for all.

The anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the African peoples is a just liberation struggle for the freedom and independence of their countries; it is a great battle to cut the last life line of imperialism. It is an important link in the whole chain of the world revolutionary movement to entomb imperialism for good.

Africa was once called a "black continent." But it has now turned into a "fighting continent" sweeping away imperialism and colonialism and is shaking the colonial rule of imperialism to its core.

The imperialists and colonialists, however, are making desperate efforts to maintain their tottering colonial system in Africa.

U.S. imperialism, in conspiracy with its followers in Europe, is brutally suppressing the national liberation struggle of the African peoples. At the same time, it is trying frantically to wrest the newly-independent countries from the anti-imperialist front and bring them to the Right; it resorts to all sorts of despicable methods and means — threat and blackmail, coup d'etat and subversive activities and economic pressure.

It is madly instigating the Portuguese colonialists and the South African and Southern Rhodesian racists to carry on subversive activities against the newly-free countries of Africa and suppress and destroy the national liberation struggle. It even draws the Japanese militarists and the south Korean reactionaries in its reactionary plots.

No amount of desperate efforts on the part of the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists can halt the righteous struggle of the African peoples for freedom and liberation, national independence and dignity.

The African peoples today are not the African peoples yesterday.

The awakened peoples of Africa, closely united under the banner of anti-imperialist struggle, are now fighting valiantly with a firm determination to fight to the last man for completely driving out the imperialists and colonialists from their continent.

Today the just struggle of the African peoples commands active support and encouragement from the peoples of the socialist countries as well as hundreds of millions of the progressive and revolutionary peoples of the world.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the future, just as in the past, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people will endeavour to strengthen solidarity with the peoples of different countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and actively support them in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism."

The Korean people regard it as their lofty internationalist duty actively to support and encourage the African peoples in their righteous struggle waged for national independence and liberation under the banner of anti-imperialist struggle and are giving them constant support and encouragement.

The African peoples will certainly drive out the imperialists, colonialists and racists from the African continent to the last man and build a new, independent, prosperous Africa through their valiant struggle.

Hwang Jong Hyon

INSIDE BACK COVER: Workers of the Sunchon Leather Shoe Factory are striving to produce larger quantities of better-quality leather shoes for the people according to the tasks set out in the New Year Address of the Leader

BACK COVER: The Youth Park at the foot of the beautiful Moranbong Hill in Pyongyang is a good recreation ground for the working people

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